BOMBAY BRANCH R. A. SIATIC SOCIET 1940

Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

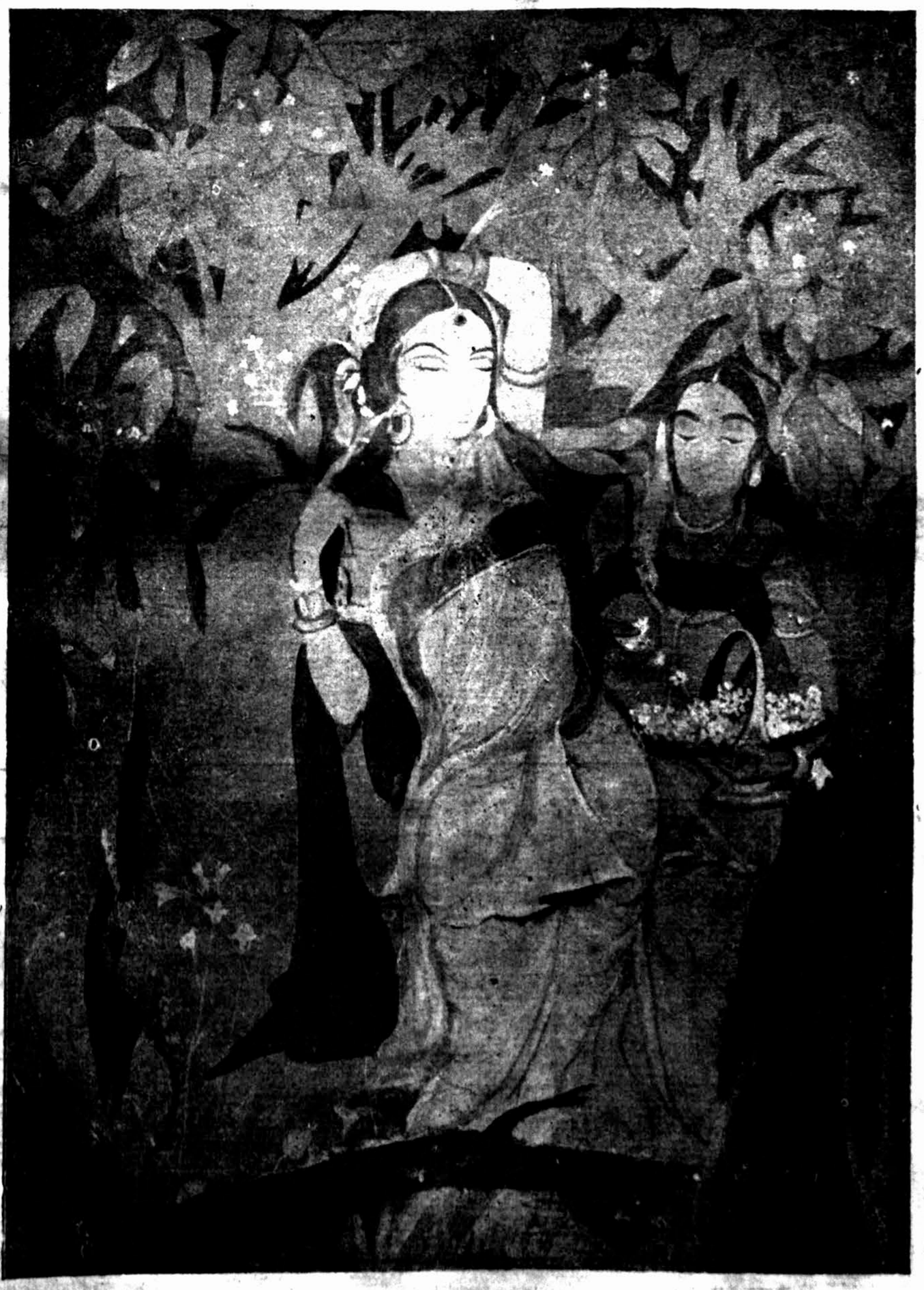
WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. IV No. 28 BOMBAY: SUNDAY JULY 15, 1945 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Spring



Artist—K. H. Ara

A Secret Story From The Burma Jungles

(See Page 3)

Short Story

THEIR BUSINESS

By M. PREMKUMAR

"I tell you, Paroo", came her husband's voice as he lay down to sleep, "If you want any rice, die in the street. Then alone will they help you!"

"Hi, you she-ass! get up, get up!" the beggar impatiently woke up his wife, who was sleeping soundly on the pavement—rather too soundly for his temper. He spluttered on wrathfully. "Here I—I—I have been starving for days, trudging through this dust and heat, crying out for rice from those bloated banias and you—you sleep as if.....as if....." He shook her viciously.

She stirred and yawned.

Flicking away the sweat on his brow, he slumped down wearily beside her. A gasp escaped him as he felt the hot pavment. "Ooh! How do you sleep here Paroo? It is—burning!" "Oh....." she mumbled something sleepily. "Sit down there—that's better." She pointed, still lying, to where the shadow of an overhanging banyan sprawled across the pavement. He dragged himself to the spot.

Very reluctantly, she sat up and began to pick up the lice in her hair "I have slept a bit too long" she admitted. "but then, there is nothing else to do, is there? And it helps me to forget this—this hunger....Two days.....two days.....!" she muttered dully. It sharply reminded her and a terrible emptiness began to make itself known in her stomach. She looked hopefully at her husband. "Could you.....could you not get any.....?"

"LOOK!"

He sprawled on the pavement and threw her the begging-bowl. Empty. As she had expected.

"Mmm! This is the second....the third day....." she went on bleakly "If we can't get anything by to-morrow.....?"

"Oh no, Paroo!" he said quickly "Don't think of dying. They won't let us die. Kind people. You faint—they take you to a hospital and feed you for a week—and throw you out again. Kind people. They don't let you die."

"Don't worry, don't worry." She said soothingly. Her brows were puckered—she was thinking hard and seriously. "You had better try to sleep" she said at least "After all we have no right to beg—when they have so little....." He growled, so she added "I'll go round and try to get something."

"NO USE, Paroo!" He spat angrily into the gutter and then said wearily "Sleep, Paroo—sleep!"

"No—o", she said reflectively "I'll try to get something."

★ ★ ★

She walked to the public water-tap across the street and glancing about furtively, cupped her long lank hands beneath the tap, sucked in the water greedily and deep. It gave her a queer feeling inside. She retched, doubling, clutching hard at her sides. But the spasm soon passed except for some slight quiverings and twitchings, and she walked away.

"I tell you, Paroo" came her husband's voice as he lay down to sleep, "If you want any rice die in the street. Then alone will they help you."

★ ★ ★

She walked slowly towards the main road. As she walked, she found herself getting more and more depressed. The cheerfulness born of sleep was falling off. Gloomy cloudy thoughts—horrible thoughts sometimes—came floating to her; fainting....falling.... a thud....people around, murmurring .....Then a strange dullness and a strange blankness began to creep over her like a cloud. She shook it off resolutely and tried to be brisker. But the weariness, that old weariness again came back and she walked slower again till at last she reached the main road. There were plenty of cars, people, dust and dogs. As usual. She sat on the edge of the footpath, weary, hungry.

★ ★ ★

Two giggling powder-beauties went by, talking about their favourite stars and their favourite scents. One was very much worried. She couldn't get her favourite powder and snow though she had visited dozens of shops. Then she wanted some curtains that would match her complexion. "Do you know what papa says? He says....." she whispered something into the other girl's ear; and both burst into a gay silvery laugh. Paroo gazed hungrily at them. "Give a pie, mother.....a pie.....?" she implored, stretching her feeble, withered hand. Her voice was lost in their cackle. Somehow she did not care much. She went on asking. It was not a pie she wanted—a pie would be useless. But by habit she repeated it. More and more people now went by. A fine, sleek, limousine slid past almost noiselessly. It was the chairman of the municipality going to attend a public meeting. All sorts of men passed by—prosperous businessmen out on their constitutionals, clerks with careworn wives and many children behind them, lean hungry dogs, men and women. Huge trucks roared past like big black shadows. One of them brushed against a car. There was a crunching tearing sound, then angry curses....the grinding of brakes....and then they moved away. The roar of traffic grew louder as the usual evening rush began, and a vast but confused noise seemed to be beating continually in her brain. Buses, cars, trams screamed and screeched and whirred and roared past with blaring horns, kicking up dust and dirt. And Paroo sat very still, feeling very lonely in that vast confusion, her hand feebly out stretched and her voice, getting, now, thinner, and fainter, continually muttering dully "a pie....."

★ ★ ★

A crowd had gathered somewhere in the distance. Big people perhaps they might give something, she thought and dragged wearily towards it.

—

It was a public meeting. Some of the most distinguished leaders of the district were to address the public on the food position which had been proved by eminent statisticians to be "rapidly deteriorating". The public had clamoured for rice, hence the lectures Mr. C——, the district leader of the Congress was expected to make a scathing attack on the Government and the League and to prove conclusively that the famine was due to this party and that official. He did. He was a small man with a shrunken face, dressed in khaddar throughout except for a fine silk shawl that glimmered at every spirited gesture. That day he was at his shattering best and made a triumphant and convincing attack on the Government and the League. And having done that, he took his seat again amidst deafening cheers, supremely well-satisfied that he had done a patriot's best for starving "Paroos."

Mr. L——, on whom the Leaguers had placed their hopes replied in another brilliant oration. The famine, he said, was good in a way. It had shown—as usual, conclusively—the need for a Ministry of their party. The whole trouble, he affirmed, was due to the Congress and the Government.

However, Rao Saheb Ch——, the chairman—a sleek, round, oily-faced man—was determined to defend the Government. He opened his speech with an impressive array of figures proving that an acute food shortage amounting to famine conditions did really exist in the district. That done, he proceeded to indict "certain parties". His similes, for which he was famous, were unusually brilliant that day. He appealed to all the members of his party to help him in fighting the famine for the very good reason that the prestige of their party depended on their fighting it down. He spoke about the war and the latest theories in economics and he very humbly ventured to suggest that——

Suddenly something happened amidst the audience. Nobody knew just what, but everybody seemed to be crowding round something. Rao Bahadur Ch——, unaware of it, went on with his economic theories. But the president pulled him up hastily.

"Eh? What the—what's it?" asked Ch——, impatiently. "Why don't they listen instead of——"

"Sh! I think there's something the matter", said the president. He hurried towards the place where the crowd seemed thickest, and was soon lost in the crowd. The chairman sat down in high dudgeon. Presently, the president returned.

"A woman," he said "fainted"

"GOOD GOD!" exploded Mr. Ch——, "you DON'T mean....."

"A beggar woman", continued the president, "Sick destitute, I suppose Tragic, eh! Proved your lecture to the hilt, Mr. Ch——".

"Tch, tch!" the chairman made the usual noises and sat down, wondering whether he was expected to resume his speech when all was over. He preferred not to see the—er—corpse or whatever else it was. Such sights jarred on his cultured nerves.

The crowd grew. A quarter of an hour later, a doctor arrived. A passing bullock-cart was hailed and the woman—dead or fainted or whatever it was—was put in it. The cart started for the hospital. Some one said that the woman moved and mumbled feebly—something or other—and the curious people began to crowd about the cart. Then came the loud cheery voice of the doctor, the jolting of the cart, a crack of the whip.....and the commotion gradually died down and Rao Bahadur Ch—— was able to resume his speech.

"This unfortunate and tragic incident" he said amidst cheer, "has proved with tragic emphasis that it is imperatively necessary to combat this food shortage for sights like these undermine the prestige of our party. And now, let's pass to business quickly. The photographer is waiting for the group photo."

NO, Sir! We Have No Generals

The author makes a present of this article to Ripley, the BELIEVE-IT-OR-NOT Yankee. After all, America and India are Allies and both are fighting for democracy—more than two million of Indians—though we have neither a democracy—nor a General!

By N. G. JOG

One has heard of admirals without navies, generals without armies and leaders without followers. Dictator Horthy of Hungary was immensely proud of his admiral's rank, though his country had not a sjuare inch of sea to float a navy. The South American republics, which are habitually at war with each other, sport a luxurious crop of generals. And as every schoolboy knows, the Liberal Party of India is entirely made up of leaders!

It is, however, difficult to conceive of an army without a general, or a navy without an admiral, or followers without some sort of leader. It looks odd and grotesque like a human trunk without a head: no museum houses such a freak.

India has an army and a navy, not to talk of an air force. Let us for the present leave aside the latter two, which are still in their swaddling clothes, and consider the first. A glance at a newspaper or the nearest advertisement hoarding gives us the lowdown on the Indian army. It is a magnificent force of more than two million. It proudly claims to be the largest volunteer force of its kind in the world. Recruits flow to it from every corner of this vast country.

Men of every religion and no religion, people talking a babel of tungues, 'Jawans' of all castes, creeds, colours and complexions have enrolled in the Indian army. A thousand recruiting officers and ten thousand other helpers are busy touring the countryside with circuses and exhibitions to rouse the martial ardour of the masses.

Even the shy, secluded, unsophisticated women of India are leaving their homes and joining the defence services in increasing numbers. The memories of Chand Bibi and Rani Laxmibai are revived again as one sees our modern eves marching jauntily in their dapper uniforms of WACs and WAAFs, WRENs and WHAT-NOTS.

By any reckoning the Indian army is a gigantic, efficient and mighty organisation numbering more than two million in its rank and file. It has men and women, educated and uneducated, aristocrats and plebians, rich and poor, brawn and brain. It has fighters and artificers, clerks and mechanics, engineers and doctors, sweepers and water-carriers: "You are a better man than me, Ganga Din!" cried Kipling.

It has Hindus and Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis, Gurkhas and Pathans, men whose forefathers have been fighters for two thousand years and men who cannot distinguish the butt from the business end of a rifle. All of them go to form the Indian army and they are proud of it—proud as only soldiers can be proud!

The Indian army has various ranks from a one-stripe Havildar to a full-blown Subedar-Major. It is commanded by officers from the raw Lieutenant to the veteran Lieutenant-Colonel, or even an occasional Colonel in his own right. But the hierarchy stops at that.

No, Sir! The Indian army has no General—that is to say, no 'Indian' General. Generals there are aplenty, for no army can fight without a general in its rear. And so the Indian army has English Generals and Scottish Generals and Irish Generals—who are reputedly the best of all! It may have Australian Generals and New Zealand Generals and perhaps even a South African General, though the nationals of that country are 'persona non grata' in India.

But, believe it or not, the Indian army has no Indian General. There are just a couple of Brigadiers—who serve as the exception to prove the rule! Think of it! 2,000,000 valiant men and officers, but not a single General. No, Sir! We have no bananas—I mean, Generals—Sorry, Sir. No Generals!

Here is a catching advertisement lying before me, which is reproduced in every magazine and newspaper in India. It recounts the exploits of the Indian army in glowing language. Let us however ignore the adjectives and concentrate only on the facts. No fewer than 2,532 decorations for bravery and devotion to duty were awarded to officers and men of the Indian Army up to the end of 1944. Out of these 18 were Victoria Crosses, the highest distinction that a soldier can aspire for. These figures have been bettered during the last six months, and recently there was a unique ceremonial in New Delhi when H.E. Field Marshal Lord Wavell awarded as many as five V.C.s to the recipients or the nearest relatives of the dead heroes. The total number of Indian Victoria Cross holders is now 30.

"The valour of the Indian fighting forces in all theatres of war,"—I am quoting the official advertisement—"has been the pride of the United

(Continued on Page 19)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

A Secret Story From The Burma Jungles

Major H'Pan Naw the leader of the fighting Kachins.

"When we volunteered for 'hazardous service'," the bearded young captain told me in Burma, "we didn't know we were coming out here, and we certainly had never heard of a tribe called Kachins. Well, we knew plenty about them now. The best damn jungle fighters in the world.

The American-Kachin Rangers do their fighting behind the Japanese lines. For that reason they have necessarily been protected by a cloak of military secrecy. But I already knew something of their amazing record.

They had been ahead of General Wingate in February 1943, an advance screen when he led his "Chindits" in the first spectacular strike deep into Burma. Ahead of General Merrill in early 1944, guiding his "Marauders" on their 750-mile jungle march to seize the Myitkyina air strip. Ahead of the Lodo (now the Stilwell) Road, as its engineers came crashing through the mountains to build a land route through to China. Ahead of General Willey's "Mars Force" this year, in the operation which shook loose the last Japanese grip on the North Burma mountains.

Action enough, perhaps; and yet that is only a small part of the story of the Americans who went behind the Japanese lines and of the strange results of that fighting partnership.

The Burma hill country bordering Assam is one of the wildest areas on earth. From a plane it looks like a gigantic green plush carpet flung over a rock pile. From the ground there is usually no view at all, only a sense of sunless, choking vegetation. The few trails used by the hill folk seem to emphasize, rather than relieve, the impenetrability of the endless surrounding jungle.

Along these trails, early in 1942, the Allied forces had made their escape from Burma into Assam. Along them, after that retreat, crouched the Japanese, denying any hope of a return. Every path became the entrance to some little green hell, some secret and well-armed Japanese strong point.

The Japanese conquest of Burma had, moreover, isolated China by choking off the Burma Road. The task of digging the japs from the North Burma mountains and securing a route for a supply road nearly a thousand miles long was assigned to General Joseph W. Stilwell. As one of the units under his command, the American-Kachin Rangers were to play their spectacular part.

Crazy Scheme

On July 4, 1942, a small group had gone ahead to set up the Rangers' headquarters in Assam. There had been only 20 of them at first, a curious little army of 11 officers and nine men. A hand-picked group of specialists, including not only experienced Army officers but others whose attainments seemed peaceful enough: geographers, linguists, lawyers, ever a jeweler (his skill with precision instruments was to prove invaluable in designing tiny, durable radios).

The plan of operations was simple; "crazy", some conventional military minds called it. A warlike hill tribe called the Kachins back there in the Jap-held mountains, was known to dislike the Japanese. The plan was for American volunteers to organize the Kachins in fighting units, and supply them with weapons and leadership. From a plane flying at night deep into Jap territory, an American volunteer would parachute down near a jungle village. A second chute would carry food, weapons, drugs, a few presents and a small radio sending set.

From the moment he leaped (often his first parachute jump) the volunteer would be irrevocably on his own. He must make friends with natives whose language and customs were totally unfamiliar to him. He must make himself their leader, trust them not to betray him for a high reward. Once he was securely established, the night-flying planes would bring him more food, weapons, supplies. And then he could begin his own little war, a campaign of raids and ambushes, against the Japanese.

The plan certainly lacked nothing in audacity. It might have been regarded as foolhardy but for two important facts. First, the country was so wild and densely jungled that there were many remote villages to which not even Jap patrols had ever penetrated. Second, Kachin refugees had reported that they liked Americans as much as they hated Japs.

Leap In The Dark

Those first American volunteers to take the dark leap into the unknown were scared. They admit it.

"My first jump", one of them told me, "went off all right. I landed safely near a Kachin village, and they found me next day. They were perfectly friendly and gave me boiled rice and eggs. But I knew a Jap force was nearby and I was about ready to cross off my life. You see I didn't know, then, that you could just hook your hand in the nearest Kachin's belt, and he would take you to some place where no Jap could ever find you. Perhaps he couldn't understand a word of the few phrases you had tried to learn—it didn't matter. He would hide you, and feed you and stay with you till it was safe to move again."

The volunteers, at first, were not at all concerned with fighting. They had enough to do in learning to exist in the jungle, in setting up radio communications with their home base, in getting acquainted with the language and customs of their hosts. They familiarized themselves with all the jungle trails in their areas, the roads used by the Japanese, the tiny paths and game tracks which only the Kachins knew. The Japs were aware of their presence by now, of course; sometimes of their precise positions. Jap patrols were often able to chase them from place to place. But the Japs could never catch them.

A Fighting Race

The Kachins were joyfully willing to enlist as fighters. Gradually each American organized his own band of tough little warriors, and began to equip a force. The radios reported positions, called for supplies, and the transport planes dropped the packages on mountain rice-field clearings or into secret forest glades.

A Japanese bullet did it. There is prompt medical attention.

JUMP-IN TO ADVENTURE

By RALPH E. HENDERSON

"The American-Kachin Rangers have made an immensely valuable contribution to the success of the campaign in North Burma. Operating entirely behind enemy lines, their complete knowledge of the jungle has enabled them to disrupt Japanese communication and harass the Japs' rear areas. They have given the Japs no respite even where they should feel the safest. Their operations form one of the most colourful chapters of the war in the Far East."

—Le. Gen. Dan. I. Sultan, Commanding U.S. Forces, India-Burma Theatre.

To the Kachins, stripped of nearly all necessities by the years of war, the bounty from the skies was miraculous; rice, salt (unobtainable in the hills, and valued like silver), medicines, tobacco, lamp oil; machine guns, rifles and fine jungle knives.

Before long these forces were beginning to make contact with one another, and to infiltrate deep in Jap territory. They cleared small, hidden landing strips in the jungle, where tiny liaison planes could slip in to take out sick or wounded men. They began to repay their debt to the Air Force by sending back, alive and well, pilots whose planes had crashed in enemy territory. They caught a Jap pilot who bailed out almost over his own airfield, and sent him to headquarters as a prisoner.

In February of 1944, when Merrill's Marauders, a force of specially trained American jungle fighters, struck toward the Japanese base at Myitkyina the Rangers supplied an advance screen for the column. Three months later, when the Marauders closed in on their objective after a magnificent march, it was a Kachin guide who led them in. The Kachin had been bitten by a poisonous snake that morning, but he refused to get sick until he had taken the Americans, by one of those jungle trails which only a Kachin could follow, to surprise and seize the airfield. The desperate battle that followed, the agony of mud and blood in which the Rangers shared was a turning point in the campaign. But Myitkyina fell, at last, because the airfield had been captured, and was never relinquished.

Files at headquarters give other glimpses of individual Rangers in action. Here is a southern boy who had been in the jungle alone for months. He now speaks Kachin perfectly. Among other activities, he has captured ten elephants from the Japs. An elephant is extremely valuable because it takes the place of truck and tractor combined in the jungle.

Medicine And Surgery

Here, strangely, is a Navy surgeon, who went in like any other volunteer, to give medical aid. Four Navy pharmacist's mates went in with him. Between cases and much of their work would have been difficult even in a modern hospital—they hid or ran as occasion demanded. Many a tough fighter, American and Kachin,

(Continued on Page 6)

A Kachin patrol files swiftly and surely along a jungle path, on their way to trap unwary Japanese soldiers or to rescue American or British pilots forced to bail out over the jungle.

AKYAB TO-DAY: BOOM TOWN OF WAR

By Capt. HENRY THODY,
A British Staff Officer Serving With South East Asia Command

Akyab, once prosperous and important port in the Bay of Bengal, was a ghost town when British troops re-occupied it. Its buildings were gaunt shells its streets deserted desolate and overgrown with a tangle of tropical weed, its harbour a graveyard of sunk ships.

Today Akyab is a boom town of temporary buildings new unpaved roads, a mixed noisy overnight population and intense bustle. Over this once-attractive town of spacious villas cultivated gardens trees and flowering hibiscus, hangs a perpetual cloud of gritty dust as Royal Air Force aircraft roar off paddy-field strips convoys of large trucks haul supplies radiator to tailboard over newly bulldozed paths.

In early January I sailed past the white lighthouse into Akyab's fine natural harbour on board the first Bhitish ship to enter in nearly three years. The only signs of shipping were sunk Japanese vessels wrecked by Allied bombers.

Impressive Activity

A few days ago I re-visited Akyab, flying low over the harbour in a light aircraft. It was a scene of impressive activity. At anchor were fast modern warships and stout British Merchant Navy vessels discharging their cargoes into numerous lighters and ducks. Ashore I spoke to harbour officials who told me they were handling more than twice the port's peace-time tannage. Some were pre-war port employees now in uniform but still doing the same job.

In peace-time the traffic was outgoing—hessian sacks of rice exported to the markets of the world. Today the traffic is incoming—every need of modern warfare from crated fighter aircraft to giant mechanical excavators. Naval divers and salvage workers quickly raised the Japanese wrecks clearing the entrance to the main jetty.

I walked the metalled streets of the port, the same streets that in January had been lined with torn bombed buildings near collapse, and had trouble to find my way around. Vast areas had been bulldozed flat and were now filled with geometrically-stacked cases of Allied supplies pyramiding up to the height of a two-storey house.

Noise Of Explosions

Although Akyab was occupied without a shot being fired the town has reverberated almost daily since with the noise of explosions as engineers demolished wrecked buildings. As the flat, rice-growing island of Akyab is devoid of natural stone in peace-time it was imported from India. Buildings damaged beyond repair were flattened and the rubble used to construct new roads and repair existing ones. In three months the engineers have laid or repaired some 25 miles of roads in this small port.

These engineers—men from Madras Bombay Bengal and Malerkotla (Indian State Forces) led by British officers and N. C. O.'s—have also constructed 600 buildings from huge Nissen and prefabricated structures, to the bamboo grass-thatched native type bashas.

There are hives of Allied fighter aircraft hidden on the island as the Japanese learned to their cost when they made daylights atttempts to bomb the harbour—they lost 90 per cent of their machines without damaging a single ship. Allied aircraft daily swoop low over the island spraying clouds of D. D. T. insecticide. The port's water supply system which was damaged in 1942 and was never repaired by the Japanese has been restored by the engineers.

"SPINNING FOR FREEDOM".
Cartoon by "Madhusudan".

Back To Normal

Among the local population life has to some degree returned to normal. Although the port itself is a restricted area where the only civilians allowed to enter are those employed by the military, the roads outside swarm with local Burmese.

Some differences are immediately noticeable between the civilians of Akyab today and three months back. Instead of filthy rags they are all dressed in new, brightly-coloured longyis bought at controlled prices from Allied Civil Affairs officers. Skin diseases, from which most of the native population suffered have nearly disappeared with the distribution of soap—lacking for two years under Japanese rule.

—Most obvious is the fact that the Burmese are a proud, free race again; no longer do they salute every soldier Japanese fashion; no longer do they half bow with humility before every officer as the Japanese had forced them to do.

Lining the tarmac roads leading out of town are countless flourshing roadside stands soft-drink stalls, fruit-sellers, tailors and dhobies. At night weary work-stained sun-tanned British Tommies and American G. I.s in battered slouch hats, jungle green battle-dresses and fatigues talkative Indians and cherry Africans relax at open-air cinemas or quick-service canteens. There is always a raucous crowd around the town's only piano which was found washed up on a beach and repaired with strips of bush-hat felt.

A few miles from Akyab villagers pan for gold in the Mayu River. Taking a quick glimpse at the boom town of Akyab today you might well imagine that gold was the answer.

RECOGNISED AS
India's Best...

...ne, 19...
...by the Government and ...
...ound follow." A further letter was received from the Government of India, Department of Supply on the 25th July, 1942, wherein it was pointed out that an enquiry was made regarding the matter and it was found that Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., was the only Indian firm at that time able to supply Sera up to the standard of army specifications and the same had been given orders ... compared un...
...avou...

Prestige of the profession and safety of the people depend on selection of dependable brands only.

INDIA PRODUCES HER OWN AND ALSO EXPORTS
SERUM & VACCINE
BENGAL IMMUNITY CO., LTD., CALCUTTA

TWELVE MILLION DISPLACED PERSONS!

(Continued from Page 5)

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration estimated in August, 1944, that 2,000,000 Europeans would never return to their original homes after the war. Fred Taylor, head of UNRRA's Displaced Persons Branch, said that these will be former inhabitants of various European countries "whose own countries won't take them back or who don't want to go back."

The Future

UNRRA will maintain such stateless people until suitable resettlement areas can be found for them by the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. This committee, which grew out of the Inter-Government Conference on Refugees at Evian, France, in 1938, deals with international problems of displaced persons transcending the jurisdiction of any single Government. The Committee's chairman, Sir Herbert Emerson, taking note of this problem, said:

"Some will be absorbed in the countries in which they now are. Some will ultimately return to their own countries if they are satisfied that they will have a reasonable chance of happiness. Provision for some may be found in fairly large-scale settlements.

"The majority, however, will probably depend on the progress of individual emigration, which in the past has quietly and effectively provided a new life and a new citizenship to hundreds of thousands of stateless persons.

"Although the solution of the problem will not be simple, it can be achieved. It will require the good-will of many governments, the devoted service of many voluntary organisations and the effective co-operation of all agencies working in this field."

TWELVE MILLION DISPLACED PERSONS!

Allied Armies now in control of defeated Germany are faced with the task of repatriating 12,000,000 men, women and children who were held by the Germans as prisoners of war, slave labourers and deportees.

This gigantic task has been complicated by the ruthless determination with which the Nazis scattered millions of people across the European continent, deported and reported countless victims, broke up families, destroyed identities and mentally and physically wrecked many thousands of those who are now returning or hope shortly to return to their homes.

When Allied Armies first entered Germany from the west, they freed 1,000,000 persons who had been displaced through German slave-labour policies. That figure grew within three weeks to 2,500.-000. Now all have been freed.

Job Begins

But the job of registering, feeding, clothing and repatriating these millions has just begun. Both General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, and International Red Cross in Geneva have frequently urged displaced persons not to attempt to leave their quarters without instructions. Foreign workers have been asked to organize themselves, appoint leaders and administer their own affairs until representatives of their governments or private organizations are able to bring relief. The Red Cross has emphasized that relief can more easily be available to those who remain in assembly centers than to those who attempt to return to their homes without supervision.

Some freed deportees were returned to their homes and families within a few days after their liberation. They were able to notify their families or to establish their own identity, and were flown back to their homes in France and elsewhere through the aid of the U. S. Armies.

Others, however, are still wandering on foot through the country-side or have found temporary haven in Allied-created relocation centres. Allied officials have made it clear that speedy repatriation is their aim, but care is being taken to weed out persons who may have disguised themselves as refugees in order to escape apprehension as war criminals or collaborators.

Displaced persons in western Europe fall under the jurisdiction of the Displaced Persons Branch of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. In areas administered by the U. S. Army, the Civil Affairs Division is also responsible for displaced persons.

U. N. R. R. A. Staffs

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, on the basis of an agreement with SHAEF, has been charged with the task of supplying 4,000 trained persons to operate some 400 assembly centers for displaced persons and refugees in occupied Germany.

So-called "flying squads" have been or are being organized by UNRRA. These are dispatches to points where congestion interferes with the homeward trek of large groups of men, women and children. The typical "flying squad" moves in three trucks one to provide first aid, the second to serve as an emergency kitchen, the third to administer special services, advice and personal care.

All this, Allied officials realize, is only a beginning. The task is so vast and manifold that its complete solution will take considerable time.

Aside from the millions of prisoners of war, whose status is clear, there are many millions of civilians who require special treatment. Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, estimates that these civilians total 12,000,000 to 15,000,000, half of whom, it is probable, will be comparatively easily repatriated.

In the case of Allied prisoners whom the Germans "released" and then put to work as slave labourer, clarification of each individual's status will be required. This is particularly true for French and Polish prisoners of war, to whom the Germans gave civilian status to circumvent the Geneva Convention's rules on responsibility for the treatment of prisoners of war.

To realize fully the magnitude of the task now presented to the American, British and Russian Armies, the diverse character of the many groups of displaced persons would be kept in mind, as should their geographical distribution.

Norway

The Germans were careful to send foreign labourers and deportees to territories far from their homeland. The only outstanding exception in this procedure appears to have been Norway, where the Germans instituted a large-scale labour draft but employed the forced labourers within the country itself, mostly in the construction of coastal defence.

Construction of fortifications in Norway was considered so vital at one time that additional labourers were imported. Five thousand came from Denmark, while labourers from Russia, Yugoslavia the Baltic states and other European countries raised the total number of foreign workers in Norway to 40,000.

The Netherlands

Dislocation of persons of Netherlands nationality involves not only those 400,000 to 500,000 who were lured or forced to go to other German-controlled territories, but also the hundreds of thousands of Dutch men, women and children who were evacuated from coastal areas when the Germans, expecting the Allies to land on the Netherlands coast, fortified large strips of coastal territories.

The evacuation of the Netherlands coast began in the fall of 1942 at such seaside resorts as Zandvoort, Katwijk and Egmond-an-zee. In the spring and summer of 1943, demolition and evacuation had proceeded to a point where hardly a village along the 120-mile stretch of the frontier remained intact. Dutch official sources have estimated the number of evacuees and refugee displaced inside the Netherlands at more than 500,000.

A great number of Netherlanders also were displaced when the Germans instituted an abortive plan to settle Dutch farmers in territories in the east, mostly in the Ukraine and the Baltic countries. The Dutch Nazi Rost van Tonningen at one time headed the so-called Netherlands East Company, which was to settle as many as 3,000,000 able-bodied Netherlanders in Eastern Europe. The defeat of German arms by the Red Army halted this scheme but not before tons of thousands of Netherlanders had actually been shipped all the the way across the European continent, where they were abandoned.

Belgium

Wave after wave of labour deportations, accompanied by newspaper, radio and post advertising, began in Belgium in July, 1941. Soon blandishments gave way to outright seizure of able-bodied men in the streets. At first, Belgians were able to sabotage labour deportations, but later special German conscription squads rounded workers in street cars, in their homes and at gatherings. Many of those taken were employed in the heavily bombed Ruhr region. Their number reached 500,000.

France

Civil life in France has been severely dislocated by the absence of more than 2,000,000 refugees, prisoners and deportees. Realizing the gravity of this problem the provisional government of the French republic has set up a special ministry to deal with it.

This ministry is headed by Henri Frenay and has organized special relocation centers for the care of returned displaced persons in close co-operation with SHAEF and UNRRA. As a result of this inter-agency co-operation, the repatriation of displaced French people has been proceeding in a well-organized fashion. A general French election for a permanent national assembly and a permanent government has been postponed until the return of most deportees and prisoners of voting age.

The number of Frenchmen taken prisoner by the Germans originally was estimated at 1,250,000. Some of these were given civilian status by the Germans, but the total number who were thus made civilian slave labourers has not been ascertained. In addition to these, the government of Henri-Philippe Petain and Paul Laval agreed to the deportation of an estimated 800,000 labourers and specialists for work in Germany and German-controlled territories.

When Germany illegally annexed the territories of Alsace and Lorraine, after invading France, the Nazis did their utmost to Germanize that region by deporting Frenchmen and settling Germans in their place. In addition, 100,000 Frenchmen who had been evacuated had been evacuated from the territory by the French Government before the German invasion were prevented by the Germans and the Vichy Government from returning to their homes. The present provisional French Government, however, has undertaken their resettlement.

Other Alsatians and Lorrainers have been scattered across the European continent. The population of Alsace, 1,000,000 before the war, was reduced to half this figure. Moreover, only 200,000 of the 500,000 remaining belong to the original French population. The rest are so-called Baltic "Volksdeutsche" (people of German origin) and Germans from other areas whom the Nazis settled in Alsace and Lorraine.

U. S. S. R. And The Baltic States

Probably more than 2,000,000 Russian civilians were taken by the Germans into Germany during their occupation of western Russia. The rate of deportation from various areas of Russia increased rapidly during 1943, largely during the period of the worst German reverses. From 700,000 to 1,000,000 Ukrainians alone were estimated to have been abducted to Germany and put to work on farms and in factories by the end of that year. In the summer of 1943 more than 1,000,000 Russian prisoners of war were working in Germany, bringing the probable total of Russian soldiers and civilians in Germany proper to more than 3,000,000. In addition, Russian prisoners of war were sent to work in France, Belgium, Norway, Greece and Denmark.

In November, 1943, it was believed that there were approximately 100,000 Lithuanian labour conscripts in Germany, and in February, 1944, according to the clandestine "Free Lithuania" radio, Germans had arranged for the transfer of 100,000 more to the Reich at the rate of 5,000 a week.

By the end of 1943 there were 60,000 Latvian workers and approximately 15,000 Estonians in Germany.

Poland

Polish spokesmen have stated that more than 1,500,000 Poles were deported from western Polish territories illegally annexed by the Germans. The number of Poles evacuated to Germany as forced labourers was given as somewhere between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 for the whole country. Resettlement of some of these deportees has been begun by civilian bodies in Soviet-liberated Polish territory, but the remaining task continues to be monumental.

When the Germans incorporated into the Reich parts of western and north-western Poland, which they called the "Wartheland," they immediately began to Germanize these sections. Their first step was to begin the deportation of Poles and the settlement of about 600,000 persons of alleged German descent from the Baltic countries and from Rumania. Such persons from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania joined similar evacuees from Volhynia, Galicia, Bialystok and northern and southern Bukovina, Bessarabia, the Dobruja and the so-called "gouvernment general." The majority of Poles from the western territories were deported to the "gouvernment General," in south-west Poland.

When the Red Army pushed westward toward Warsaw, then to the Oder River, and then to Berlin, Germans and "Volksdeutsche" who had been settled in illegally annexed Polish territories made up a large part of the refugees jamming the roads and railroads trying to get to other parts of the Reich.

Behind the blood-tinted mist of eastern Europe also disappeared Jews who had been uprooted from all other parts of the Continent. These were estimated at 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 but the number was reduced in German extermination camps, such as Tremblinka, Oswiecim, and Brzezinka, to a small fraction of that total.

Central And South-east Europe

Czechoslovak workers, estimated at some 300,000 made up part of the army of labourers under Nazi masters. About 250,000 were deported from western Czechoslovakia ("Bohemia-Moravia"), and more than 50,000 came "voluntarily" from the puppet state of Slovakia.

Yugoslavia, once divided among Germany, Fascist Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and the puppet territories of Creatia and Serbia, experienced a succession of migrations. The total number of Yugoslavs who left their countries as forced labourers has been estimated as exceeding 350,000. But intra-regional migrations with Yugoslavia, sponsored by the Germans and aided by the puppet regimes of Serbia and Creatia for political reasons, were responsible for the shifting of other large population groups.

The draft of Greek labourers was relatively small, affecting only about 20,000 workers. But Yugoslavia and Greece suffered dislocation when they were invaded by Axis Armies. Tens of thousands of their people fled to the Near East and to Africa.

UNRRA, which administered assembly centres for a total of 100,000 Greeks, Yugoslavs and Poles in the Near East, has begun to repatriate several thousand Greeks and Yugoslavs. Inhabitants of Greek Mediterranean islands were the first to return to their homes. Some residents of the Greek mainland and Yugoslavia followed.

Aside from the physical problems confronting Allied civil authorities—the lack of food, adequate clothing and sanitary facilities—psychological rehabilitation also is needed in many cases.

Feeling Of Inferiority

German treatment has created a strong feeling of inferiority in large groups of displaced persons. Degradation through the "caste system" instituted by the Germans served to draw emotional lines between the workers of various nationalities. Five categories of foreign workers were created; (1) Axis workers and workers coming from countries with which Germany had labour agreements; (2) "Nordic" workers, including Netherlanders, Danes and Norwegians; (3) western workers, that is, French and Belgians; (4) "Ostland" (eastern) workers, such as Baltic nationals, Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs; (5) Poles and Russians.

This "caste system" affected the pay of the workers, their food, shelter, medical treatment and other living conditions. In addition to the humiliation which foreign workers experienced under their German or puppet bosses, they were, as a matter of course, kept in ignorance about the progress of the war. Self-education was not permitted, and many of them will find the world, and their home countries, a far different place from what they remember.

The vacuum of their existence is suddenly being filled, and many physical and mental readjustments are necessary. Not all of these can be supplied by SHAEF or UNRRA even though officials representing each nation affected are available as liaison officers in the field.

But the most efficient repatriation and rehabilitation will leave international legal problems unsolved. The

(Continued On Page 4)

Slave Labour And Deportees In Germany Present Tremendous Task For Allies

NEW LIGHT ON SHAKESPEARE

Progressive Interpretation Of The Bard On Avon

By JOHN LEHMANN

The old legend of Shakespeare as an illiterate country boy, who ran to London and earned a living by minding horses is now finally exploded. On the contrary, modern research proves that he was a highly educated person and one of the most brilliant figures in Elizabethan England.

The activity of Shakespearean scholars is unceasing—it has not even been broken by the greatest war in history—and it probably will never find an end as long as civilisation persists. Shakespeare is so richly-endowed, so many-sided, and indeed so mysterious a genius, that every new generation is likely to find something in his work that was neglected by previous generations.

No doubt each of these new interpretations involves a perversion of the true Shakespeare to the image of his interpreters; but at the same time a more solid, less subjective activity of scholarship proceeds, which gives an ever clearer picture of the man and his work in their contemporary setting.

And one of the most important results of this kind of scholarship in recent years has been the rehabilitation of Shakespeare as a highly educated man who, in intellectual matters, deserved his place among the most brilliant men and women of Elizabethan England.

Process Of Rehabilitation

In his new book, 'Shakespeare's History Plays', Dr. Eustace Mandeville Wetenhall Tillyard continues this process of rehabilitation, which owes so much to the pioneer labours of J. S. Smart and John Dover Wilson. It is scarcely possible, after reading the evidence carefully marshalled in this book, to believe that the legend, so persistent for over two centuries, of Shakespeare as an illiterate country boy, who had to escape to London and earn a living by minding horses at the doors of theatres because of some peaching misdemeanour, can survive much longer.

The more precise central purpose of Dr. Tillyard is to prove that Shakespeare, and Shakespeare alone, was the author of the three parts of the play 'Henry VI,' and that they were designed as sections of one great epic work on English history, culminating in the triumph of 'Henry VII' at the end of 'Richard III.' The plays of 'Richard II', 'Henry IV' Parts 1 and 2 and 'Henry V' earlier by historical dating, but stylistically later in the form they have come down to us, may, he hints, be mature revisions of earlier drafts that were actually played at the same time as 'Henry VI.'

Making full use of the material which scholars such as Peter Alexander have been steadily accumulating in our time, and adding much acute observation of his own, Dr. Tillyard builds up a powerful case against the "disintegrators," those short-sighted commentators who have been obsessed by the theory of the multiple authorship of every Elizabethan play, and who can only recognise Shakespeare's hand in the early plays in occasional passages which have the ring of his more mature style.

Akin To Dante And Milton

His conclusion can best be stated in his own words: "We find, not the brilliant apprentice and tinker of others' matter, but an original poet, educated, confident of himself, already dedicated to poetry; a man passing through the states common to any very great artist, akin to Dante and Milton not only through mature achievement but in the manner in which he began his life's work."

In his 'Elizabethan World Picture' published two years ago, Dr. Tillyard, following lines of research parallel to those explored by some distinguished Shakespearean scholars in America, had already shown how vigorously the mediaeval ideas of the cosmic order and the chain of being—in which man had a central place, bound by the most complex affinities to the heavenly beings above him and the beasts and vegetables below him—persisted in the intellectual background of the Elizabethans.

In his new book he shows how these ideas colour the whole of the great epic of seven plays; and in particular how the necessity and beauty of order is continually stressed in the midst of the civil disorders which form the major part of the action.

Dr. Tillyard shows that the didactic way of looking at history, a novel of development in itself, informed many of the most remarkable literary works of the age, including Edward Hall's 'Chronicles' (which he therefore considers more important for Shakespeare's education than the less philosophical Holinshed.) that great and continuously successful collection of stories in verse, "A Mirror for Magistrates", and the poet Samuel Daniel's "History of the Civil Wars."

And he suggests that one of Shakespeare's greatest achievements, with which Marlowe had little or nothing to do, was the transforming of the popular chronicle play of the time into a work of art with a high philosophical purpose behind it by blending it with elements which came from the ancient morality plays, and the new historical thought of the finest contemporary minds.

Wealth Of Illustration

This forceful and progressive interpretation of the early Shakespeare and of the unifying idea underlying what amounts to a large proportion of his total work, is buttressed with a wealth of illustration from 16th century sources and carried through with a sensibility and enthusiasm which makes the whole book as exciting as the unravelling of a detective mystery.

There are, of course, points which seem to need further elucidation and other points where Dr. Tillyard's judgment seems to falter. For example, he is very much less than just to 'Henry V', a play which, in spite of an obvious lack of warmth and subtlety, has great virtues strikingly brought out by Lawrence Olivier's new film.

None of these points, however, can affect the main conviction of his achievement; though it is perhaps worth remarking (what may seem to be rather obscured in Dr. Tillyard's arguments) that most of us value Shakespeare today, not so much for the genius with which he dramatized the "Tudor myth", as for the enduring human truth he discovered within and beyond that pattern, a truth that is almost as fresh for us three and a half centuries later as when the plays were first written.

A Secret Story From The Burma Jungles

(Continued from Page 3)

owes his life to that gallant Navy team.

One of the most heartening details of this whole amazing adventure is the excellence of the medical care, and the fact that Americans and Kachins have always been treated exactly alike. There is a first-class hospital in Assam now, staffed in part by former nurses of Colonel Gordon Seagrave's famous unit. Many of these fine nurses are Kachin girls. The pilots of the unit's tiny air force risk their lives as readily to bring out Kachin casualties as they do for Americans.

In January of this year the truck convoys began rolling over the completed Stilwell Road on the long pull to China. Many heroic workers and fighters contributed to that victory; indispensable among them and hitherto unheralded, were the American-Kachin Rangers, prodding the enemy from his hidden lair, filling his own secret trails with terror and sudden death.

"And one of the most wonderful things about the whole operation," said the Commander, "is the amazingly low record of American casualties. Of all the boys who have gone behind the lines—and it makes a long roster—only seven have been killed.

Why They Do It?

"There is just one explanation for it—Kachin loyalty and Kachin jungle-craft. Why they just wouldn't allow our boys to get hurt, and they spotted every Jap ambush. People ask how they do it: I have never found out.

The Kachin homeland is free of Japs now. The hillmen are again planting the rice and the giant cucumbers in their highland garden patches. Along those dim trails they are following the wild bear and the sambar.

"When I was a boy," an old Kachin headman told me, "I saw the first American come to our country. They came on foot, or riding little ponies, and they carried books. This was good. We are jungle dwellers, and our need for learning is very great.

"Again, when our country was in bitter trouble, the Americans came. They leaped from the skies and they carried weapons. This also was good. Our knives were of no use against the Japanese. Our friendship for the Americans is very strong."

The regard is mutual. Many a young American found among his jungle hosts not only wonderful fighters but steadfast friends. Several are determined to take Kachin boys to America for schooling and technical training after the war. When those bright young Kachins get their first look at America they may feel lost, bewildered, frightened. But no more so than the Americans who dropped into their own land.

PHONE: 30367. GRAMS: PUMPENAMEL.

W. R. TALWALKER

Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Representing:—

MESSRS. OGALE'S GLASS WORKS AT OGALEVADI, BANGALORE & TRAVANCORE.

Specialities.

Prabhakar Lanterns. Neutral Glass Bottles (with printed Tin or Bakelite Caps), Mangalore Pattern Glass Roof Tiles, Decorative Wall or Partition Tiles, Glass Pavement Tiles, Swastik Brand Unbreakable Slates, Enamel Advertisement Sign Boards, Enamel Electric Light Shades & Enamel Hollow-ware.

ALL SWADESHI & QUALITY PRODUCTS ONLY.

a quick remedy for **FILARIA**

ARSENO-TYPHOID

ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of filaria.

CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH, 6, Chowringhee Road CALCUTTA.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. SPECIALIST

formerly of Wadifalia Surat. HYDROCELE

Who *WITHOUT OPERATION*

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel. Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps.

Sandu HEARTINA

BEST HEART TONIC.

Specially indicated in palpitation, tachycardia, breathlessness, angina pectoris, high blood pressure and functional disorders of the heart

Manufacturers of:-

ORIGINAL BRAHMI OIL

D. K. SANDU BROS. CHEMBUR Ltd.

Mfg. Chemists & Druggists, CHEMBUR, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branches Thakurdwar. Kalbadevi, Parel, Dadar

SIMLA HAS NOT SAID LAST WORD

MAULANA AZAD HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT STILL

"I Have No Regrets For Stand Taken By Congress," He Says

SIMLA, July 14. (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, at a press conference to-day, gave a detailed review of the Congress stand *vis a vis* the Wavell Plan. The manner in which the conference had been concluded to-day was now before the world and world opinion could easily judge at whose doors the responsibility for the failure should be laid, he said. So far as the Congress was concerned they had repeatedly made it clear that the Congress was prepared to take up responsibility of the administration. If the British Government was really serious to settle the issue, the Maulana said, they should have foreseen and realised the communal and other difficulties and should have been prepared to meet them. They should not have given the right of veto to any particular group to hold up the progress of the country. "Those who are prepared to go forward", he said, "should be allowed to go forward and those who wished to keep out should be left out", he said.

The Maulana prefaced his remarks by expressing his firm hope in an ultimate settlement. He said he had given expression not only to his personal opinion, but also that of the Congress.

WHY CONGRESS PARTICIPATED.

The Congress President explained the reasons for the Congress participation in the conference. "The proposals were presented to us suddenly. On June 15 I and my colleagues were released and we had to take a decision straightway on the plan. You can realise our difficulties. We were thrown into a new world and, despite the difficulties, the Working Committee decided to participate in the conference. We realised that vast changes had taken place in the

Lord Wavell's Statement On Failure Of Simla Conference: See Page 14

international sphere and those changes had undoubtedly repercussions on the Indian problem. The inevitable result of those changes has been to bring to the foretront the question of Indian freedom and that of the freedom of the Asiatic countries. We are very near our goal and the next stage is the goal itself. It does not matter at all what are the intentions of the British Government."

The Maulana continued: "While fully bearing in mind the fact that the present arrangement is purely temporary and interim, and should not possibly be regarded as a precedent for the permanent arrangement of the future, I should like to emphasise and make it perfectly clear that the Congress is essentially a national organisation, and it cannot possibly be a party to any arrangement, howsoever interim and temporary it may be, that prejudices its national character, tends to impair the growth of nationalism or reduces it directly or indirectly to a communal body."

WHAT HE TOLD VICEROY.

During the course of his interviews with the Viceroy the Maulana emphasised the national character of the Congress organisation and said that he attached considerable importance to the declaration that the provisional plan was intended as a preliminary step towards the achievement of the cherished goal of independence of India. He had also made it plain to His Excellency that the Congress Working Committee wished to co-operate in every reasonable way to help to resolve the present deadlock, and the Congress had accordingly, in spite of adverse circumstances, come to Simla to participate in the conference. But whatever decision the Working Committee might take, it would require to be confirmed and ratified by the All-India Congress Committee. The fact that the A.I.C.C. and other Congress Committees were still under ban and a large number of Congressmen were in internment, detention or imprisonment was creating serious obstacles in their way.

ISSUE RAISED

The Congress President explained the various issues on which he had sought clarification from His Excellency and said: "I can say that the replies received from the Viceroy were satisfactory." The issues on which he sought further light were:

(A) The scope and function of the proposed External Affairs Department; (B) every possible effort should be made to give a national character to the Indian Army and to bring about cordiality between the National Army, the National Government and the people. The present barriers isolating them will, of course, have to go; (C) after the present war in South-East Asia it must be clearly understood that the Indian Government cannot support any policy aimed at the continuation of imperialist control of any of the countries of S.E. Asia, nor can it allow the use of Indian resources for the deprivation of freedom of any of these countries; (D) in regard to the Indian States, while recognising that during the interim period, the powers of the Crown Representative will continue, it is clear that the National Government will have to deal with many matters which overlap and have concern with the States in regard to trade, industry, labour etc.

The barriers between the States peoples, the Princes and members of the National Government and their associates should be removed so as to help in mutual discussions, consultations and consideration of common problems and their solution.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Amplifying his observation on the South-East Asia countries, the Congress President said that so far as the present situation was concerned, if the new arrangement had been successfully reached the war against Japan would have become not Britain's war against Japan, but India's war against Japan. There could not be two opinions as regards the question of liberating countries in South-East Asia. It would be the duty of the new Government of India to carry on the war against Japan ceaselessly till those countries were liberated, but if it was the desire and intention of the powers that those countries should be restored to 'status quo' then surely the new Indian Government would not be a party to it. They would not permit a single Indian soldier or the expenditure of a single pie for the 'status quo' of the South-East Asia countries.

PARITY QUESTION

On the question of Caste Hindu-Muslim parity which formed the basis of the new proposals, the Maulana said that he had impressed on the Viceroy that in the constitution of the new Government the criterion should be the political views held by parties and not religious belief. The Congress did not wish to attach undue importance to the fact of a few more Muslims being in the Govern

(Continued on Page 12.)

JAWAHAR UNMASKS COMMUNAL BOGEY

It Represents Conflict Of Mediaeval And Modern Outlooks, He Says

SIMLA, July 14. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking to press correspondents gave his reactions to the present situation arising from the failure of the Simla Conference and said:

"I am naturally disappointed that all this effort should have ended in this way. But having become, through many experiences a somewhat hard-boiled politician, I am not terribly dejected about anything.

"What really distresses one is not just the result or want of result of this conference, but the background in which our problems are usually considered; that is to say, that they somehow resolve themselves into some aspect of the communal problem.

"Fundamentally, the communal poblem as well as many other problems, if you analyse them, become a kind of conflict between medievalism and modernism, between the Mediaeval outlook and the modern outlook. Obviously, it is not a question of a seat or a job here and there.

THE REAL RAT

The Congress represents more than any other group the modern outlook, politically and economically, and if I may say so, nationally and internationally. The Moslem League, or any other communal organisation inevitably not only represents the particular claims of a group, but represents them in a mediaeval context.

"Politics considered in terms of religious communities is wholly inconsistent with both democracy and any modern conception of politics or economics. There lies the real rub. To give in to this mediaeval conception is to throw back the whole course of development in India, political and economic, and try to build a structure which does not fit in with the realities of today in any department of life. You can never ignore realities for long and if you try to do so, you do so at your peril.

CHOICE FOR INDIA

"That is the essence of the communal problem, so far as I am concerned, and not a question of services or jobs or anything else, and India will have to decide not today, but tomorrow or the day after, whether it is going to be a democratic modern country or an undemocratic mediaeval country. The latter choice is really ruled out because it just cannot be done by any country today.

The normal choice for countries today is not between mediaevalism and democracy, but what might be called just political democracy or something more, that is, economic democracy also, which means Socialism in some form or other.

IMPERSONAL FORCES AT WORK

At the back of all these superficial conflicts which are sometimes represented by individuals are of course, impersonal forces at work. Lord Wavell, for instance, occupied a leading position as Viceroy and no doubt his personality counts. Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress President also occupies leading positions and what they may say or do counts. So also Mr. Jinnah. But behind all these individuals are those impersonal forces which both control and push on those individuals.

Lord Wavell ultimately must function within the limits of British policy. Congressmen must function within the limits of Indian Nationalism and Indian independence. What Mr. Jnnah's urges and limitations are I am not competent to say. So, it is not a question really of individual 'bona fides' in the matter, but the conflict of impersonal forces, primarily the British power in India and Indian nationalism and secondarily certain mediaeval urges in India plus various fear complexes and modern progressive tendencies."

FUNDAMENTAL CONFLICT

A Canadian correspondent asked if Pandit Nehru's point was that the basic British Policy in India was to hang on to power in India at any cost, and that if there was a conflict British policy must be in opposition to Indian nationalism.

Pandit Nehru replied there was a fundamental conflict between British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism, but circumstances and many new factors changed that policy. "I do think that the world situation as it is today and as it will be to-morrow are exercising a powerful pressure on British policy to come to some terms with the Indian people. These terms they would like to be as favourable as possible to British interests in India. This is natural, but I think they must realise that the old order in India cannot possibly continue.

(Continued on Page 9.)

JINNAH SEES A SNARE IN WAVELL PLAN

SIMLA, July 14 (A.P.I.): The following is the full text of the statement made by Mr. Jinnah at the press conference:—

"On a final examination and analysis of the Wavell Plan, we found that it was a snare. There was the combination consisting of the Gandhi Hindu Congress, who stand for India's Hindu national independence as one India and the latest exponent of and Glancy-Khizar, who are geographical unity, Lord Wavell bent upon creating disruption among the Mussalmans in the Punjab and we were sought to be pushed into this arrangement, which, if we had agreed to, as proposed by Lord Wavell, we should have signed our death warrant.

WAVELL PLAN

For, let us honestly examine the Wavell Plan. Our stand has been and we have repeatedly made it clear to the British Government; times out of number since 1940, that we cannot consider or enter into any provisional Interim Government unless a declaration is made by the British Government guaranteeing the right of self-determination of Muslims and pledging that, after the war, or as soon as it may be possible, the British Government would establish Pakistan, having regard to the basic principles laid down in the Lahore resolution of the Muslim League, passed in March 1940. This was the condition precedent No. 1 to our considering any provisional arrangement. Condition No. 2 was that we are not a minority but a nation and we can only enter into provisional arrangement, having regard to the necessities and exigencies of the moment created by the war and fully co-operate in the prosecution of the war and that in any arrangement we claimed equal number in the proposed Executive.

PAKISTAN SHELVED

The Wavell proposals set at nought both these conditions and called upon us to make the severest sacrifice. You know in his broadcast he said that these proposals are without prejudice to any future constitution or constitutions of India. While in one breath it is impressed upon us that these proposals are without prejudice to and do not prejudice the Pakistan issue, yet the plan in fact contradicts this in the next breath by its very terms. It is obvious to any intelligent man that if we accept this arrangement the Pakistan issue will be shelved and put in cold storage indefinitely, whereas, the Congress will have

(Continued on Page 12.)

JAWAHAR SEES VICEROY

SIMLA, July 14 (A.P.I.).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had an interview with the Viceroy this afternoon. The interview lasted nearly two hours.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went on horse back to the Viceroy's House for his interview.

It is now learnt that Pandit Nehru spent most of his two hours at the Viceregal Lodge talking to Mr. Francis B. Sayre, diplomatic adviser to U. N. R. R. A.

His talk with the Viceroy, said Pandit Nehru at a press conference., hardly referred to the Simla conference, though there were some allusions to it.

"We talked in terms of the background of the Indian situation", he said. "Even previously, when I met the Viceroy about a week or more ago there was no reference, or hardly any, to the conference. Naturally, I said that as far as the conference matters were concerned, our President had discussed them.

I discussed all manner of problems including some subjects which are dear to me, Planning in India."

Pandit Nehru is leaving for Kashmir on July 16.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, July 14.

Previous Closing	23 09
To-day's Opening	23 09
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing	23 06
Difference	—03

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Bengali beautiful Bride, for an England returned Kayastha youngman, partner of a big commercial firm very highly connected. Apply Box No. 3968, "Bombay Chronicle."

We suggest Princes, I.C.S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage, 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted A Well Qualified Chief Chemist for Sugar Factory (one with foreign qualifications will be given preference) possessing at least five years' experience as Chief Chemist in a Sugar Factory of not less than 800 tons capacity with sulphitation process. Applicant should also state whether he has or is in a position to arrange for his department's superior technical staff. Apply, with testimonials, stating age and qualifications by the 31st July, 1945, to The Manager, H. R. Sugar Factory Limited, Bareilly. (3973)

A Smart Lady Assistant for Bombay office opening shortly. Pay Rs. 200|- including conveyance. Business experience essential. Apply Madanson and Co., Sialkot City. (8712)

Wanted Accounts Clerk and Mess Supervisor, salary upto 100|- monthly with Lodging, Boarding. Apply B. Obrai, Deolali South. 8776

MEDICAL ADLETS

Divetol Powder, specific for Diabetes cures in a short time. Apply for booklet with -/3/- Dr. R. L. Sinha, Reg. Vaid Sevasamiti Hospital, Ganesh Ganj, Lucknow. 8568

K. V. R's Diabetes medicine most reliable and guaranteed. Injections not necessary. Money refunded if cure not effected. Ramiah Moyyeru, Attili Post, (West Godavari). 7827

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Licensed Customs Agents undertake to solve any kind of clearing and forwarding problems with promptness and sincerity. Communicate with: India Mercantile Agency, 6, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta. 8752

AGENCIES WANTED

Want to import all sorts of American and British goods. We accept agencies and Banianships. Please write with full particulars to—Tandan Bros., 3, Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta. 8733

Wanted Stockists to sell Elite Icecream Freezer which can make Ice Cream ready within minute & half. Sells like hot cake. Apply to Ram Lall Kapur & Sons, 39, Commercial Buildings, Lahore. 8853

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Oil expeller spares of good quality available at moderate rates from new model machines (near Hydro Power House), P.O. Baghbanpura, Lahore 8735

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

25 year old Established Dental Practice in good locality for sale or to work. Apply Box No. 8807 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Buy always our rich special cotton Calculation. Fee Rs. 10. Apply Fulgallywalla Joshi, Ahmed Bld. Golpitha, Bombay. 8841

ASTROLOGICAL

Your Future 5 Questions Rs. 1-8, Life-reading Rs. 10, Fortune Mosoot Rs. 100, Horserace Tips Rs. 50. Remit. Sudharakjoshi Chamarajanagar. 8785

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores lying at the Civil Defence Stores Depot, Calcutta:—

S. No.	STORE			QUANTITY:
1.	Stirrup	Pumps-Brass-	"Spenco"	 16849
2.	"	" "	Other U. K. manufacture.	 32853
3.	"	" "	Not of U. K. manufacture	 622
4.	"	" Galv. Iron		 5456
5.	Nozzles (Dual purpose type)			 419
6	Nozzles (from dismantled & other Galv. Iron pumps)			 86379

The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition and the sale will be subject to conditions of contract Form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of any Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) or of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers in Tenderer's own form should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals. The cover should be superscribed "Tender DGD|SR-1164|ARP DUE 25-7-1945" and should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 25-7-1945. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 10-8-1945. Delivery of the stores will be EX SITE and removal should be completed by 30-8-1945.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted per number separately for each item. 3902

NOTICE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of Aluminium Powder, lying at the places mentioned below:—

S. N.	SIZE OF THE POWDER.	QUANTITY (TONS)	LOCATION
1.	Heavy size 36|120	15	Kirkee
2.	Heavy size 8|120	25	"
3.	Heavy size 120	14	"
4.	Heavy Grade I size 8|36	36	"
5.	Granulated Heavy size 36|120	5	Khamaria Jubbulpore.
6.	Heavy size 25|100	5	—do—
7.	Heavy size 8|36	25	—do—

The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the condition of contract laid down in form Con. 117 Samples and condition of sale can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-304|NFR" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi and reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on 6-8-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20-8-45. Delivery of the store will be exsite removal should be completed by 10-9-45.

Tenders will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted separately per ton for each item. 3967

NAVIN PICTURES' Spectacular Masterpiece 9th WEEK

BHARATHARI

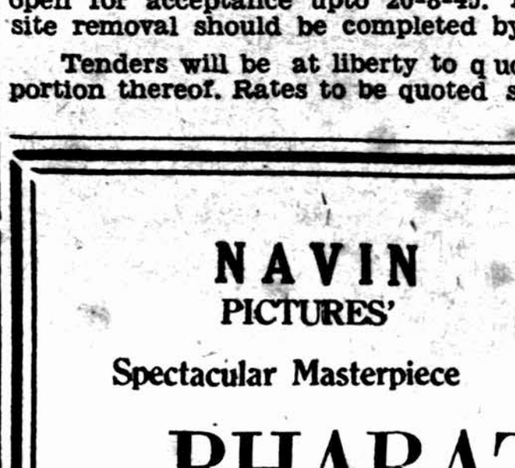
SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI AROON

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.; Sun. Matinee 1-15 p.m.

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.



SUPOLI CHEMICAL WORKS. CHEMBUR. BOMBAY

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Sharple's Super-Centrifuge, Oil Filter Presses of all sizes, and industrial Thermometers with long stems (2' to 4') reading up to 400% approximately. Correspond with Post Box No. 2158, Calcutta. 4005

MURARI PICTURES' SHREE

Krishnarjun Yuddha

Director: MOHAN SINHA

★

TO-DAY at NOVELTY

A RADIUM RELEASE

U.S. FLEET ATTACKS JAPAN

First Heavy Surface Bombardment Of Islands Begins

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, GUAM July 14 (Reuter): Ships of the American Pacific Fleet began their first heavy surface bombardment of the islands of Japan at noon to-day, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced in his third communique in five hours.

The main weight of gunfire is against the island of Honshu, which is continuing at the present time says David Brown, Reuter's special correspondent.

The ships bombarding included the battleships 'Indiana', 'South Dakota' and 'Masachusetts'; heavy cruisers 'Chicago' and 'Quincy' and destroyers 'Southerland', 'Heerman', 'Erben' and 'Black.'

CARRIER BORNE PLANES DEAL HEAVY BLOW AT HONSHU

Japanese Resistance In Borneo Collapses

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter): Admiral W. F. Halsey's third fleet, again achieving complete tactical surprise, launched new carrier plane blows at dawn on Saturday against northern Honshu and Hokkaido, northernmost and previously unattacked parts of the Japanese home islands, cables David Brown, Reuter's special correspondent, from advanced United States Pacific Fleet headquarters in Guam to-day.

Since the smashes at the Tokyo plain area on Tuesday, Admiral Halsey's fleet has been maintaining strict radio silence as it moved towards the shore of the northern islands completely undetected.

This morning swarms of fighters, fighter-bombers, torpedo-bombers and dive-bombers roared off once again from flight decks to strike at the more sparsely populated, but still important agricultural and mining area in Japan

The striking force was about the same strength 1,000 planes, as that which attacked the Tokyo area on Tuesday.

Pouring inshore in formations, there were often 750 planes over the target area at the same moment, while others shuttled back and forth from carriers.

JAP RESISTANCE COLLAPSES

Borneo, General MacArthur's Headquarters July 14 (Reuter): Japanese resistance north-east of Manggar Aerodrome, in the Macassar Strait coastal belt of east Borneo, has collapsed and Australian Seventh Division troops have pushed another four and half miles up the road, taking without opposition the village of Bangsaal.

The Japanese have apparently pulled out of what was originally planned to be the first line of defences. The Australians in this area have also extended their control of the coast by driving two miles up the Manggar Besar River.

North of Balik Papan, Dutch East Indies forces have secured control of the entire Kariango Peninsula between the Wainbesar and Soember Rivers and, in conjunction with the Australians, are driving up the Wainbesar river in the direction of Soengainwain.

Chinese Break Into Kanhsien

CHUNGKING, July 14 (Reuter): The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese troops last night broke into Kanhsien, former American airbase city in Kiangsi (south-east China) where street fighting developed as they mopped up Japanese remnants.

Maihar Political Prisoner Released

MAIHAR (Central India), July 14. (U. P.): Seth Hiralal Agrawal, a political prisoner, who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition about seven years back was released from the State Jail yesterday. The unexpired portion of his sentence has been remitted.

MARWARIS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 14: Three Marwaris have been arrested with cloth worth about Rs. 5,200 by Ahmedabad C.I.D. while they were going in Delhi Mail from Ahmedabad to Mehsana It is learnt that about 13 maunds of coth was hidden in trunks and luggages they had bought this cloth from the local black market sensational developments are expected.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Ashad Shud 6, 2001.
Muslim : Sabban 5, 1364.
Parsi : Behman 15, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-10 a.m. Sunset: 8-20 p.m.
Hightide : 4-27, 16-47.
Lowtide : 9-58, 23-20.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thirukkural' Class by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyar, 3-30 p.m., at Sangham premises, Telang Road, Matunga.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA, MATUNGA: Condolence Meeting, at 6 p.m., to-day to mourn the death of Mr. B. S. N. Datta.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: There will be a public lecture of Pandit Anand Priyaji after Satyarth Prakash Katha in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Fort, at 9.30 a.m.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: All the members of the B. N. G. are required to be present in Mufti in 'A' Ward District Congress Committee Office, at 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to-day at 8 a.m., to attend the weekly parade.

BOMBAY ASSISTANT SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of all the Assistant Teachers in Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day, at 5 p.m. in Aryan Education Society's High School (Opera House Tram Terminus Girgaon) to adopt the draft constitution.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have elected Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., (Central), as their representative on the Standing Advisory Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme for a fresh term of three years as from 1st August 1945.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.) The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall on Sunday at 6-30 p.m.

SUBURBAN CATTLE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION: A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners Association at 5 p.m., at the shop of Lalta Singh, at Hindu Colony, Dadar Tram Terminus.

Decision will be taken on new Government ordinances and on the settlement of disputes

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: The first Convocation for the award of the diplomas, medals and prizes to the candidates of the Bhavan's Shastric and other examination will be held at the Bhavan's premises at Harvey Road at 5 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lokur will deliver the Convocation Address and distribute the medals to the winners of the Bhavan's Indian Culture Essay Competition and perform the opening ceremony of the Bhavan's Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi Library.

Kamani Engineering Corporation

The Directors of Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., announce that the entire state capital which was offered to the public has been fully subscribed.

Arrested For Disturbances In Mulji Jetha Market

Nine persons arrested in connection with the disturbances in Mulji Jetha Market on Friday were produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and were enlarged on bail.

Prof. T. R. Singh's Concert

Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh, court musician and artist of Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar and Jaipore, will give his recital of classical vocal singing and violin playing at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday 15th July at 6-30 p.m admission will be by tickets. Prof. Singh is also very good artist, draws pencil sketch from life in 20 minutes

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ABID ALI

Charges were framed against Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and Mohamed Hefazat Rasul by the Chief Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday. They were charged under sections 38 (1) A read with clause 5 of Defence of India Rules, 38(1) C with class 5 of Defence of India Rules and 81 A with 121 of the Defence of India Rules for a prejudicial act in instigating cessation of work by Bus and Tramway workers of the B.E.S.T. Company, for the printing and distribution of prejudicial reports and instigation of illegal strike on April 3 in connection with the All-India Chimur and Ashti Protest Day

Earlier, G. V. Divekar and F. A. Siddique Hindi and Urdu translators and M Harris and U. H. Khan, Editor of Ajmal and keeper of Ajmal Printing Press, gave evidence. Mr Harris said that he was not directly in charge of the press Mr. Khan said that cailgraphed copies had been given and they were printed in the press. He did not know who had taken away the printed copies.

The case was adjourned to July 21 for further hearing. S/ Ho. muzdyar Dastoor [illegible] on and Mr K. K. Shah conducted the defence.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 15.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8.50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9.10 Tomorrow. 9-15 R. N. Paradkar. 9-40 Gajanan Karnad (Violin). 10.0 P. S. Dikshit. 10-20 Sitar. 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 Laxmibai Jadhav (Baroda). 12-15 p.m. Sardar Gul Raja. 12.30 Pramila Bai. 12.45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12.55 News (H). 1-0 Latafat Husain. 1.30 News (E). 1-40 Music 2-30 Children's Half Hour. 4-20 Children's Programme (M). 5-0 At Your Request 5-55 Locals 6-0 Latafat Husain. 6.30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6.45 Matters of Moment 6.50 Manisha Gajjar. 7-5 Violin. 7-15 Pramila Bai 7.30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 7.45 Sardar Gul Raja 8-0 P. S. Dikshit 8.15 News (M). 8.30 News (G). 8-45 Let Us Play You Something. 9.0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 General Care of Garden. 10-0 B. B. C. Symphony Orch.

JAWAHAR UNMASKS COMMUNAL BOGEY

(Continued from Page 7.)

even though Mr. Churchill would like it to continue."

"I do not mean," Pandit Nehru went on in reply to a further question, 'the average member of the Muslim League is mediaeval. I think there are many progressive people in the Muslim League, who, once the lid of medievalism is rmoved, would become political radicals

IMPORTANT ISSUES

"It happens in the circumstances of to-day that certain questions have been made to cover up and obscure all the really important political and economic issues in the country That happens sometimes.

"What are the important issues after all? The first issue in India is the agrarian problem. Allied to it is the indusrtial problem. You cannot solve the land problem without solving the industrial problem. They are locked and interlocked into each other. These are fundamental questions which apply to the Hindu and Moslem alike. The misfortune is they get covered up by these complexes, and prejudices, which however superficial they may be, become formidable obstacles at the moment.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

"The socalled communal problem in India has no deep roots. By that I do not deny its importance at the present stage. It is very important, but it has nevertheless no deep roots and, therefore, I do not think that a solution of it will take a long time once it gets going, because immediately the mediaeval lid is removed, the real problems of the day come up, and they have no application to Hindu or Muslim as such."

Pandit Nehru referred to the attitude of the people in the Middle East countries and said although these people had sympathy on religious ground with their co-religionists in India or elsewhere, there was no appreciation or understanding of this conversion or politics into a cheque board of religious communities

A POSER.

He also invited foreign correspondents in particular, to suppose what would happen if America for instance was divided into electoral constituencies for Catholics, Methodists, Jews and various other Christian and other sects. "We cannot imagine any democratic system being based on such a thing. Yet, that is what is happening in India to-day. Inevitably you produce conditions in which each community with its separate electorates thinks in terms of its special group interests. "If you have separate electorates in any country under the sun, I guarantee you will have problems worse than the communal problem in India.

LEAGUE CLAIM.

Replying to the Moslem League claim that Moslems were a separate nation, Pandit Nehru said, "I will admit that circumstances may produce not a separate nation, but a group which is so anti-national that it may be considered a separate nation. Such a thing may develop But the real thing is to-day it is beside the point to talk about nations as such. The modern tendency is for the idea of a nation not to be confused with the idea of a State.

The biggest countries to-day are multi-national.

"If it pleases Mr. Jinnah to consider himself as belonging to a separate nation, there the matter ends. He can call himself that. But it does not solve any problem Even supposing there are two, three or five nations in India the problem is no are they to get along together?"

FEAR COMPLEX

How were the fears of the Moslem to be disarmed, asked a correspondent.

"You cannot disarm fears", Pandit Nehru replied. "Fear is a complex for which you require psychological treatment. It is an odd thing that it has been said, by some prominent members of the Moslem League, though not by Mr. Jinnah himself, that the Moslems are far stronger and more powerful and if British rule was not there, they could dominate others. On the other hand they talked of fear of being dominated by the majority. It is absurd to talk of anyone dominating eighty or ninety millions of people. The whole idea is fantastic. My plan of thinking is entirely different from Mr. Jinnah's It may be lower, but it is different."

THE WAY OUT

What is the way out, was the next question asked. "There may be many ways out" Pandit Nehru replied "Obviously one way out which for the moment is not available is for the third party to retire from the scene either actually or theoretically. I mean there should be no question of the third party imposing its will; and other parties should realise they have to face the issues themselves without that third party. Then they will face realities Or in the alternative—obviously, a very desirable alternative other parties should pull together

"The other possible courses really depend on the growth of almost overwhelming strength on the part of one or more groups which pull tother so that their influence might be felt by all the remaining parties concerned.

Lastly there might well be owing to the deterioration of the economic situation a complete collapse leading partly to chaos and partly to revolt and revolution in various parts of the country India is fairly on the verge of it considering the economic situation in spite of much money having been made at the top"

C. P. [illegible] DELIVERY EXPECTED

NAGPUR, J[illegible] The [illegible] the Government of C. P. and Berar have decided to release all detenus excepting those involved in acts of violence and members of the 'Forward Bloc' The total number of such detenus is stated to be 13 Notices on these detenus which expired to-day are not being renewed and accordingly most of the Congress workers including Mr Brijlal Biyani Member of the Council of State and Mr B P Mishra ex-Minister, are being release

FIGURES COMPETITION RESULTS

CORRECT SOLUTION

The figures in the last column of the "Correct Solution" were as under:

26
1
8
9
13
14
24

Total 95

There were 25 entries with the above mentioned figures in the last column so the prize of Rs. 2,500 is divided among them, each getting Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred).

ANJARA L. D.,
C/o Hessian Traders.
77 Marchi Street.
Bombay 3.

RANJITSI GORDHANDAS,
65/67 Vithalwadi.
Bombay 2.

BHAGWANDAS TRICUMDAS.
35, Dwarkadas Lane.
Bohra Bazar Street.
Bombay.

PRABHUDAS R. PATEL,
C 25, Pannalal Terraces.
Grant Road, Bombay 7.

TULSIDAS JIWANLAL SARAYA,
2nd Floor, Swadeshi Market
Room 170, Gai Wadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

G. B. RELVANI.
Kison Mahal.
Tribhuvan Road,
Bombay 4.

MERWAN A. IRANI.
Ripon Building.
Balaram Street.
Bombay

VITHALDAS GOCULDAS,
65/67 Vithalwadi.
Bombay 2.

BHAGWANDAS SHIVJI,
C/o Khatau Makanji.
Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works.
Byculla, Bombay.

RAMAN KASHIBHAI PATEL
(TWO PRIZES)
201/A Khetwadi Main Road,
Bombay 4.

H. M. KERAWALA (TWO PRIZES)
109 Dongri Street.
Bombay 9.

V. K. PARMAR.
168 A Victoria Garden Road,
Byculla.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

PURUSHOTAMDAS PARMANANDAS,
Bajaj Road.
Ville Parle (West).

AHMEDABAD

J. J. HIRA.
C/o Jayems Engineering Co.
Lal Darwaja.
Ahmedabad.

CALCUTTA

M. ISLAM (2 PRIZES).
24, Chouringhee.
Calcutta.

DAHOD

TEHMINA KHURSHEDJI AMROLIA.
Free Land Gunj.
892, Lady Jackson Road.
Dahod.
District Punchmahal.

GONDAL

A G M. DAYALA.
Deopura,
Gondal.

AYOOB A. G. DAYALA
(TWO PRIZES)
Deopura.
Gondal.

JODHPUR

MISHRILAL CHATLANGIA,
Reader.
Sessions Court.
Jodhpur.

NADIAD

R. P. SHAH.
C/o R. Vadodwalla & Bros.,
Bidi Manufacturers.
Desai Pole.
Kantharia Chakla.
Nadiad.

VERAVAL

M. M. SHAH,
C/o Asian Ice Factory.
Opposite Madressa.
Veraval.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. 23rd July 1945, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs 5 by Registered Post The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight.

Asok Mehta And Six Others Released

NASIK, July 14 (U. P. I.): Messrs. Asok Mehta, G. G. Mehta, Shantilal Shah and Parshram Puppala of Bombay, Mr. Rambhau Nisal of Ahmednagar, Mr. P. S. Bhagwat of Thana and Mr. Madhavrao Patil of Sholapur were released from the Nasik Road Central Prison this morning They were received by local Congressmen.

French Revolution Day In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Radical Democratic Party celebrated the French Revolution Day to-day by organising a public meeting at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar. Dr M. R. Shetty presided.

The significance of the French Revolution was emphasised at the meeting and it was urged that the British Government should now realise the futility of solving the political deadlock in India on communal lines

The British Government, it was suggested should formulate a concrete programme for popular well-being and invite the co-operation of all parties to implement it. Such a solution alone, it was felt, would be on genuine democratic lines and the provisional Government that would come into power would be really representative of the people and could prosecute the war more vigorously and purposefully

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

Many requests have been received by us to give this time the most popular of all the Competitions, viz., the Detective Competition as it appeals to all, young as well as the old, of both sexes. For those taking part in our competitions this is a good opportunity of putting their observation power and detective faculties to good and profitable use, as one stands to earn a considerable sum of money on spending only eight annas per Entry.

In the two sets of illustrations one marked A. B C..... depict the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the set numbered 1, 2, 3. Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday the 1st of August, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper cut approximately to the size of the Coupon.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written, legibly on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle",
Fort, Bombay.

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 1ST AUGUST 1945

DETECTIVE COMPETITION 15/7/45.

A B C D E F G 8 I J K L M N O P Q R

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

DETECTIVE COMPETITION
15/7/45.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION
15/7/45.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION
15/7/45.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 1ST AUGUST 1945

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written, legibly on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle",
Fort, Bombay.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION
15/7/45.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 1ST AUGUST 1945.

SIMLA HAS NOT SAID LAST WORD

(Continued from Page 7.)

ment or there being a few less Hindus."

I raised all these issues at the conference itself and I must say the replies His Excellency gave were to my mind reassuring."

THE INFORMAL TALKS.

After the settlement of those fundamental issues the conference came to consider the strength and composition of the new Executive Council. The conference was adjourned to enable private and informal talks to be carried on amongst the parties for a settlement. You know the conversation led to no results," the Maulana Saheb said. He added: "In the course of those informal talks the position taken up by Mr. Jinnah was that the Muslim League on behalf of the Muslims should nominate Muslim members in the new Executive Council. The Congress found that such a position would be inconsistent with its basic national character. You must remember that as far as we are concerned it is not merely a question of seats, but one affecting the fundamental principle. We were prepared to accommodate the Muslim League, but Mr. Jinnah took up an uncompromising attitude".

Continuing the Congress President said that the Viceroy asked the various groups to submit lists of names from which His Excellency would choose after consultation with party leaders Mr. Jinnah refused to submit names.

"In the interview I had with His Excellency on July 12, he told me that so far as the Muslim seats were concerned, he had endeavoured to prepare a list and seek Mr. Jinnah's approval.

The Viceroy further told me that he did his best, but failed to persuade Mr. Jinnah who insisted that the Muslim nominees should be nominated by the League Working Committee. The Viceroy was unable to agree to it and felt it was not profitable to proceed with the proposals at present.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"Two points arise out of the present situation." The Congress President said. "The first is that the attitude of the Muslim League has been responsible for the failure of the conference. The second point which emerges from the refusal of the Muslim League is that it is for Lord Wavell to decide whether to go forward or not. His Excellency has decided not to proceed for the present. In this connection I must say what I said at the conference. The British Government could not absolve themselves of the responsibility for the communal problem here. So long as the third party remains in India these difficulties will remain as pawns on a chess-board and will continue to move in this fashion. Whether it is to-day or to-morrow, they must take up a firm stand on a just and fair basis. There is no other alternative but to do that. And once a decision is taken, we must move forward. Those who are prepared to go forward must be allowed to go forward and those who wish to be kept out should be left out. Without determination nothing could be done. Wavering minds and faltering steps will never carry us forward in the path of progress. We must think before we take a step. And once we decide hesitation is no virtue but a sign of definite weakness. There is nothing new in this so-called communal problem.

"I HAVE NO REGRETS."

"I have no regrets whatsoever for the Congress stand in this conference", the Maulana emphasised. Besides what he had told there were certain details about the proceedings of the conference and there was certain correspondence which he had exchanged with the Viceroy. He was not at liberty just now to reveal them, but the country must know all about it to have a correct picture of the situation. He had written to His Excellency for their release and he hoped that these might be published shortly.

The Congress President was asked how, in view of the fact that the broadcast and the White Paper referred to an agreement amongst parties for the success of the plan, could the Government be blamed for the failure of the conference. The Maulana replied: "That is true. We accepted the invitation, knowing full well the position. But, that certainly does not mean that any group should be given the right to veto or that any group should be allowed to impede the progress of the country. It should be seen that no party takes up a stand which is obviously wrong. There could never be perfect unanimity."

LEAGUE'S CLAIM.

In reply to another question the Congress President contested the claim that the Muslim League was the sole representative and authoritative organisation of the Muslims of India. In the provinces where Muslims were in a majority, there was no League Ministry. There was a Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province. In the Punjab it was a Unionist Ministry. In Sind Sir Ghulam Hussein depended on Congress support and the same position was in Assam. It could not, therefore, be claimed that the Muslim League represented all the Muslims. There was a large bloc of Muslims who had nothing to do with the League.

BULLION MARKET REMAINS CLOSED

BOMBAY, July 14.

Yesterday no decision was arrived at the joint meeting of the Committee and that Board of the Bullion Exchange. They are again meeting today at 4-30 p.m.

In the meantime the market remained entirely closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was anxiously awaiting Simla developments.

The market opened at Rs. 328/8 for September delivery and improved to Rs. 429/4 under scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and September declined to Rs. 427/12 and steadied at Rs, 428/4.

Later on there was steady buying and September advanced to Rs. 429/12. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. July 491/8/0.
I.C.C. Sept. 429/12/0.

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 660 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 13

July	22.85+05
October	23.09+04
October highest (12-28 p.m.)	23.11+06
October lowest (10-8 a.m.)	23.05
December	23.09+02
January	23.06+02
March	23.08+03
May	23.06+02
July	22.84+02
Middling Spot	23.54+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	22.70—
October	23.07—
December	23.10+01
March	23.10+01
Middling Spot	22.60

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

July	22.83
October	23.09
December	23.10

FAMOUS LETTERS & ULTIMATUMS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A unique collection of historic letters by Indian Political leaders and statesmen. A magnificent compilation of rare documents that no student of Indian politics can afford to miss. The most startling book ever published in India.

Price Rs. 3/12. Postage extra.

Edited and compiled by DURLAB SINGH.

THE BENGAL TRAGEDY

by Tushar Kanti Ghosh

The heart-rending account of human destruction by India's firy writer. The veteran editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Price Rs. 2/8. Postage extra.

Publishers: HERO PUBLICATIONS, 6. Lower Mall, Lahore

MENSO GOVT REGD.

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage. LIBERTY best birth control each Rs 2. CATARACTO without operation. cures cataract All eye-diseases—Rs 2 Dr. C Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta Popular Pharmacy. Bomi Pharmacy Bombay

SISTERS! DELAYED?

Don't worry! Take "KUMARI" (Tabs.) to set right your irregularities and prevent future troubles! Speedy and harmless!! Thousands satisfied!!! Price Rs 3/- For obstinate cases—Rs. 5/. (V. P As 12 extra)

MRS P DEVEE F D S., (B. W.), Tollygunge : : Calcutta : :

JINNAH SEES A SNARE IN WAVELL PLAN

(Continued from Page 7.)

secured under this arrangement what they want, namely, a clear road for their advance towards securing Hindu national independence of India because the future Executive will work as a unitary Government of India and we know that this interim or provisional arrangement will have a way of settling down for an unlimited period and all the forces in the proposed Executive plus the known policy of the British Government and Lord Wavell's strong inclination for a United India would completely jeopardise ...

SAFEGUARDS.

Next, in the proposed Executive we would be reduced to a minority of one-third. All the other minorities, such as the Scheduled Castes, Sikhs and Christians have the same goal as the Congress. They have their grievances as minorities, but their goal and ideology is and cannot be different from or otherwise than that of a United India. Technically and culturally they are very closely knitted to the Hindu society.

I am not against full justice being done to all the minorities and they should be fully safeguarded and protected as such, wherever they may be. But in the actual working and practice, invariably their vote will be against us and there is no safeguard for us except the Viceroy's veto, which it is well-known to any constitutionalist, cannot be exercised lightly as everyday business against majority decisions with regard to the policy and the principles that will have to be laid down and measures adopted both administrative and legislative.

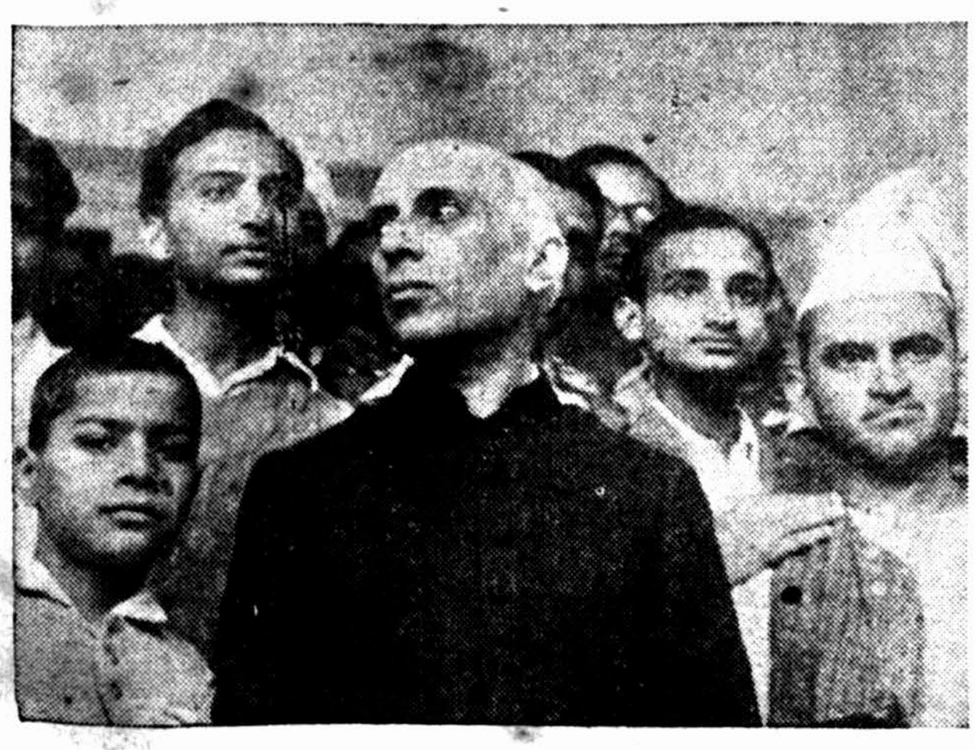
LAST STRAW.

On the top of this came the last straw on the camel's back, that even about the five members of the Muslim Bloc which were allotted to us communalwise, which is the essence of the Wavell proposals, we were told that the Muslim League was not entitled to nominate all the Muslim representatives as our chosen spokesmen and there were two claimants—the Congress, which claimed two, and Glancy-Khizar on behalf of the Punjab claimed one. This move on the part of these two went at the very root and the very existence of the Muslim League regarding its position, character and status. But finally we broke as Lord Wavell insisted upon his having one non-Leaguer, a nominee of Malik Khizar Hyat Khan representing Punjab Muslims.

As I have said it is only the blind who cannot see that the All-India Muslim League is the only authoritative representative organisation of the Mussalmans. If we had accepted this position as presented to us by Lord Wavell we would have emerged out of this conference minus everything and we would have entirely betrayed our people. It would have been an abject surrender on our part for all we stand for and it would have been a death knell to the Muslim League. This was the position which faced us and we found that it was impossible for us to accept this arrangement."

Tea Pot Tales No 3
SHEFFIELD PLATE TEA URN
Every year when 20,000,000,000 cups of tea are taken in the world it is not unusual that people will have extra interest in tea affairs. The sheffield tea caddy used in the late 18th century is not artistic and to a great extent it resembles the tea caddies used by our popular Cha-wallas. VALLEY VIEW is loved by all and it gives that hearty cheer in every type of tea caddies.
Tea
FOR ANY KIND OF TEA POT
Valley-View
VALLEY VIEW TEA CO.
CALCUTTA, DELHI, BOMBAY.
32-SVV/E

Sole Distributors:- MASCON PRODUCTS.
10. Mubarak Manzil, 104. Apollo Street, BOMBAY



A close-up of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Has Whitehall Anything Up Its Sleeves?

SPECULATIONS ABOUT ALTERNATIVE PLAN FOR REVISED GOVT. OF INDIA

LONDON, July 13. (U.P.A.): The failure to reach an agreement at Simla will cause great disappointment in nationalist India, particularly in view of the unusually conciliatory attitude of the Congress Party, reliable sources commenting upon the Simla deadlock said here to-day.

Mr. Jinnah may still have left the door open for Lord Wavell to succeed in nominating, on his own account, a Council commanding general support. The Viceroy in his final selection can confine his choice of Moslems to Moslem League nominees but to give them any assurance on that point would prejudice the Congress.

As early as June 8, 1945, quarters close to the Government here voiced definite doubts regarding the eventual outcome of the negotiations, which then had not even started.

Furthermore, on 8th June, very responsible political quarters here said that in anticipation of the failure of the Wavell proposals, the British Government had already formulated a plan for a revised Government of India for the next five years. It is believed, therefore, that the next step will be for the British Government to issue a White Paper on the revised Government when the Parliament reconvenes on 8th August. General Election results, meantime, will decide its contents.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS FOR INTERIM GOVT.

LONDON, July 14. (U.P.I.): The "Daily Herald", the official organ of the Labour Party publishes this morning a sensational report that "further negotiations about the consituation of the proposed new Indian Executive Council may be held up until after the general election count in Britain. The new Government then would give to Lord Wavell final instructions on the points on which difficulty has arisen.

"With this end in view, it is expected that the party conference which reassembles at Simla to-day would be adjourned until next month".

HOOSAINBHOY'S OFFER.

BOMBAY, July 14. (A.P.I.): Wholehearted support to any plan for the Indianisation of the Central Government which Lord Wavell might put forward hereafter is offered by Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, M.L.A. (Central) in a statement on the reported failure of the Simla conference.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy says: "I do feel that His Excellency will once again try his best and get together all interested in the good Government of the country to meet and agree to his plan. I can assure His Excellency that the Shia community was all for the plan and for the Indianisation of the Government; and although unfortunately no opportunity was made available to it, the community still feels that next time if an opportunity is given to Indians, its representatives will be invited.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 14. (Reuter): Lord Wavell's announcement that the Simla conference for the Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council had failed was received with widespread regret in London political quarters, and news of any further steps the Viceroy is likely to take to solve the impasse is awaited with keen interest.

The 'Manchester Guardian' in an editorial written before the Viceroy's announcement, writes:

"We are in no position to be impatient with any country whose major parties cannot agree to form a coalition, but the breakdown of the Viceroy's efforts would be so damaging that it must be asked whether the Moslem veto can be allowed to stand.

At the time of the Cripps Offer, Mr. Churchill referred to 'alternative dangers either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority, or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive to internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution'.

With every sympathy for the anxieties of the Moslem League, one cannot fail to see that we shall sooner or later have to tackle that veto."

The 'Liverpool Daily Post' says: The communal struggle for power as revealed in Mr. Jinnah's obduracy, has again checked Indian political progress this does not mean indeed that the British Government can relax its efforts to achieve a settlement, but it shows how far Indian parties still are from achieving a measure of agreement among themselves that is necessary for self-Government.

LEOPOLD CONFERS WITH MOTHER

Belgian Statesmen Wait For King To Decide Question Of Abdication

LONDON, July 14. (Reuter): King Leopold, closely guarded by troops, conferred with his mother, Queen Mother Elizabeth and his brother Prince Regent Charles late last night in his Lake Villa at Saint Wolfgang near Salzburg in Austria, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.

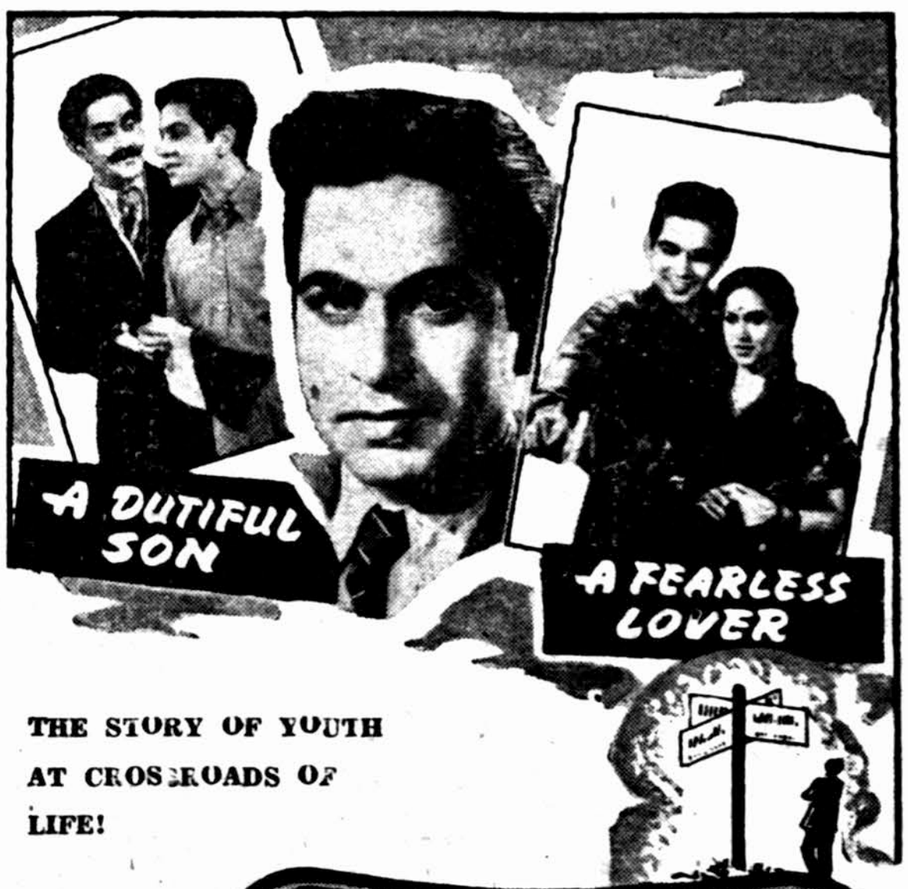
Leading Belgian statesmen, including Dr. Achille van Acker, Prime Minister M. Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister, and M. Paul Van Zeeland, Former Premier, played their cards and chatter in the famous White Horse Inn at Saint Wolfgang as they waited for the King to decide the question of his abdication.

It was officially stated that no statement would be issued in Saint Wolfgang. A member of the royal household asserted that it would be improper for a statement of the King's intentions to be made there, as any announcement, whatever its nature, would first have to be made officially in Brussels.

King Leopold's decision might be made public to-day, cabled Reuter's correspondent in Brussels.

D.-B. C. Raghavendra Rao Dead

BANGALORE, July 13. (A.P.I.): The death occurred last night of Dewan Bahadur C. Raghavendra Rao, a former senior member of the Mysore Executive Council, due to heart failure at the age of 76.



THE STORY OF YOUTH AT CROSSROADS OF LIFE!

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST

PRATIMA

Starring: SWARAJALA A, DILEEP KUMAR, JYOTI, P. F. PITHAWALA & SHAHANAWAZ

Produced by— M. I. DHARAMSEY
Directed by— JAIRAJ
Lyrics— NARENDRA

OPENING SATURDAY 21st JULY

MAJESTIC

Advance Booking From Wed. 18th July 10 a. m. to 12 noon, 4 to 6 p. m.

LANDMARK in the History of Costume Pictures! MEHBOOB'S Lavish Historical.

9th GREAT WEEK

HUMAYUN

Veena, Nargis, AS OK KUMAR Chan ramol an, Shah Navaz.

IMPERIAL

Diamond Select Release. Reservation 10 to 12 P.M.

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sunday: 1-15 p.m.

4TH HOUSE-FULL WEEK 4

—The Prime Minister, who was imprisoned by the State, because he wanted to save the King from the clutches of Love.

See this Drama in PRAKASH'S

Vikramaditya

Direction: VIJAY BHATT Art: KANU DESAI
Cast: Prithviraj, Prem Adib, Baburao Pendharkar Ratnamala, Ranjana, Shakir, Pande.

Advance Booking 9 to 11 and 5 to 6, 7-15 to 8-15.

SUPER

Mat. at 1-0 on Fri., Sat., Sun.

An Evergreen Release Daily: 4, 7, 10.

WAVELL PLAN BURIED AT SIMLA

VICEROY ANNOUNCES FAILURE

Looks For New Light To Take Forward Step

SIMLA, July 14: The Leaders' Conference called by the Viceroy to work out an interim solution of the Indian deadlock ended today at 12-30 P. M.

The official announcement of the failure of the Conference was made by Lord Wavell when the Conference resumed sitting for the last time at 11 A. M.

The Viceroy in his statement to the Conference said that "the Conference has failed."

"I wish to make it clear," he added, "that the responsibility for the failure is mine."

The following is the statement which the Viceroy made to the Conference:—

"I must give the conference an account of what has happened since we adjourned on 29th June. As you know, my original intention was that the Conference should agree upon the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and that thereafter, parties should send me lists of names. To these lists I would, if necessary, have added names of my own, and attempted to form on paper an Executive Council which might be acceptable to His Majesty's Government, myself, and the Conference. I intended to discuss my selections with the leaders, and finally to put them to the Conference.

Unfortunately, the Conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and on the 29th June, I undertook with the approval of the Conference, to endeavour to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed in advance. I asked the parties to let me have lists of names, and said, I would do what I could to produce a solution acceptable to the leaders and to the Conference.

I received lists from all parties represented here except from the European Group, who decided not to send a list, and the Muslim League. I was, however, determined that the Conference should not fail until I had made every possible effort to bring it to a successful ending I, therefore, made my provisional selections including certain Muslim League names, and I have every reason to believe that if these selections had been acceptable here, they would have been acceptable to His Majesty's Government.

"My selections would, I think, have given a balanced and efficient Executive Council, whose composition would have been reasonably fair to all parties.

I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full.

WHEN I EXPLAINED MY SOLUTION TO MR. JINNAH, HE TOLD ME THAT IT WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE MUSLIM LEAGUE, AND HE WAS SO DECIDED THAT I FELT IT WOULD BE USELESS TO CONTINUE THE DISCUSSION.

IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, I DID NOT SHOW MY SELECTION AS A WHOLE TO MR. JINNAH, AND THERE WAS NO OBJECT IN SHOWING THEM TO THE OTHER LEADERS. THE CONFERENCE HAS, THEREFORE, FAILED.

Nobody can regret this more than I do myself. I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine. The main idea underlying the conference was mine. If it had succeeded, its success could have been attributed to me, and I cannot place the blame for its failure upon any of the parties.

I ask the party leaders to accept this view and to do all they can to ensure that there are no recriminations.

It is of the utmost importance that this effort to secure agreement between the parties and communities should not result in a worsening of communal feeling.

I ask you all to exercise the greatest possible restraint.

NEXT STEPS

I have now to consider the next steps. I must remind you that whatever happens, the first two or three tasks mentioned in my broadcast—the prosecution of the war against Japan, and the carrying on the administration and preparation of post-war development—must be performed by the Government of India for the time being in office. It will be my duty to see that these tasks are performed with the greatest energy that I can impose, and I cannot permit any hindrance to them.

I propose to take a little time to consider in what way I can best help India after the failure of the Conference. You can help best by refraining from recrimination. The war against Japan must be carried on, and law and order must be maintained; and until I see my way more clearly than I do now, it may be difficult, perhaps impossible, to suggest any new move. No Government can carry on under the daily prospect of change or dissolution. I have to secure the stability and day-to-day efficiency of my Government, and it would be impossible to enter upon continuous or even frequent political discussions of this kind.

Whatever decisions His Majesty's Government may take in the near future must, therefore, in all probability hold good for some little time.

I thank you all for the help you have given me and for the restrained patience and understanding you have shown. Do not any of you be discouraged by this setback. We shall overcome our difficulties in the end. The future greatness of India is not in doubt".

AZAD SPEAKS OUT

Responsibility—Not Viceroy's

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that he very much appreciated Lord Wavell's efforts for the solution of the political deadlock. It was courageous of the Viceroy to have taken upon himself the responsibility for the failure. BUT THE RESPONSIBILITY WAS REALLY NOT THE VICEROY'S BUT OF OTHERS. When the question of strength and composition of the interim Government came up before the Conference, Lord Wavell rightly adjourned the Conference to enable parties to come to terms, but the Muslim League claimed the sole right to NOMINATE ALL THE MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. THIS CLAIM WAS UNTENABLE AND UNSUSTAINABLE AND THE CONGRESS COULD NOT ACCEPT THIS POSITION. THE CONGRESS WAS NOT A HINDU BODY. IT COULD NOT WIPE OUT ITS HISTORY OF 50 YEARS. "I as a Muslim", declared Maulana Azad, "would not tolerate the Congress becoming a purely Hindu body." The Congress had a right to claim a share for the welfare and responsibility of Muslims. The Congress President regretted that Lord Wavell's efforts to bring about an interim arrangement did not succeed.

Maulana Azad went on to say that the Viceroy had said repeatedly that the Muslim League's claim to represent all Mussalmans could not be accepted in its entirety. It was therefore clear who was responsible for the failure of the Conference. The communal question had taken the upper hand, and had become a stumbling block in the path of the progress of India.

"VICEROY'S WAVERING ATTITUDE"

The Viceroy had to take as much responsibility in solving the communal question, as the Indian parties themselves because the British Government could not absolve itself of its responsibility for the position that had arisen. The existence of the third party was greatly responsible for the present position. A firm attitude on the part of the Viceroy, said Azad, which was logical and based on the principle of justice and fair play, alone could bring about a settlement of the communal problem. The Viceroy's present wavering and vacillating attitude was neither correct nor helpful. Hesitation and weakness could not bring about a solution.

The Congress President declared that he was still optimistic and not pessimistic. He assured the Viceroy that the Congress would continue the same spirit of co-operation which it had brought to bear during the conference.

Whatever the result of the Conference, Lord Wavell had made the attempt in all sincerity. Difficulties had cropped up, but Maulana Azad urged the Viceroy not to be baffled by them.

The Viceroy at this stage is understood to have said that he appreciated the Congress President's observations. He was still not without hope of bringing about a solution. He knew that they all wanted a just and fair solution, but they should all bear in mind that expediency could not be excluded. He would continue his efforts to bring about compromise and adjustment.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras, urged that a negative attitude on the part of any one party should not have debarred the formation of an Interim Government contemplated under the Wavell Plan.

JINNAH GOES FOR RAJAJI

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, is understood to have said that it was unnecessary for him to reply to points raised by other invitees regarding responsibility for the failure of the Conference. He endorsed the Viceroy's observation that the difficulty of arriving at an agreement should not be made worse.

The League and the Congress approached the problem from two opposite angles. Pakistan and United India were diametrically opposed to each other. The Muslim League had offered its hand of co-operation to the British Goyernment. The Mussalmans of India were determined to have Pakistan.

The League was willing to consider proposals for the formation of an interim Government if a declaration was made guaranteeing to the Muslims the right of self-determination in accordance with the Lahore Resolution and the League was accorded equality of representation with all other parties on the New Government.

The Viceroy had stated that the interim arrangement would be without prejudice to the question of Pakistan, but Mr. Amery had declared that the British Government had always in mind the goal of Dominion Status for India.

The Provisional Arrangement proposed by Lord Wavell, if accepted, would continue indefinitely to the detriment of Indian Muslims. Instead of equality, they would get one-third representation in the new Executive Council.

Mr. Jinnah is stated to have said that he wanted every minority to be fully represented. The minorities did not accept the Muslim League goal of Pakistan. They were with the Congress in this matter. Their ideology and objectives were the same as those of the Congress. The Muslims, therefore, had no safety in the proposed arrangement. The Viceroy had, of course, the power of veto, but that was not enough. The essence of the Viceroy's proposals was the communal parity under which the Muslims must choose their own men.

If Master Tara Singh and others could choose their own men, the Muslim League was right in insisting on its right to choose all the Muslim representatives.

The Muslim conception of a nation was different from that of others. As the Muslim League had to bear responsibility for matters affecting the Muslims, it should have the full choice of its representatives. He, therefore, objected to the panel system. But the more substantial objection was to accepting any non-League Muslim. From the Viceroy's point of view, this might be a small point but the League regarded this point as a fundamental one. Mr. Rajagopalachari had suggested an interim arrangement which, if accepted, would enable the Congress to have the majority and impede and strangulate the Muslim goal of Pakistan.

VICEROY'S WRONG METHOD OF APPROACH

Dr. Bannerjee, Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly, expressed his appreciation of the Viceroy's effort. Complete agreement as declared by the Vicerov, he said, could be had nowhere in the world.

In no country had there ever been complete agreement. The Viceroy's method of approach was thoroughly wrong. No single party should be enabled to stop the progress of the country.

Having failed in his effort to bring about complete agreement, the Viceroy should now proceed to have the largest measure of agreement. Dr. Bannerjee suggested that the task of forming an Interim Government should be entrusted to such members of the Legislature as were prepared to shoulder the responsibility. If Lord Wavell could think of a better and sounder alternative he would be happy. Dr. Bannerjee urged the re-establishment of responsible governments in the Section 93 provinces and the release of all political prisoners. In his opinion, the reason for the failure of the conference was that the Viceroy gave prominence to communalism instead of keeping it in the background.

Sir Henry Richardson, Leader of the European Group in the Central Assembly, said his party took a detached view and assured that they would give all help in helping the solution of the political deadlock.

PUNJAB PREMIER AGREES WITH AZAD

Malik Khizar Hyat Khan Tiwana, Premier of the Punjab, is reported to have said that he agreed with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad that the responsibility of the failure of the conference was not the Viceroy's. The Viceroy asked for agreement among major parties, and such agreement was not forthcoming. The Viceroy had clearly stated that issues of the future, like Pakistan were not to be prejudiced by the proposed arrangement. This declaration had been accepted by Mr. Jinnah.

As regards Mr. Jinnah's claim that the League alone could nominate Muslim members, the Punjab Premier contended that no one single party should be allowed to exclude other schools of thought. It would amount to giving the Muslim League the sole right of nomination and disenfranchising of other sections of Muslims.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi, former Premier of Orissa, said that the differences on which the conference had broken down were small ones. He appealed to the leaders of various parties and the Viceroy to continue their efforts.

Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, suggested the method of arbitration to settle the differences. The question of Pakistan vitally concerned the Sikhs. If the principle of Pakistan was accepted, the establishment of a Sikh state was inevitable. If Mr. Jinnah admitted this, he was prepared to concede him Pakistan.

Rao Bahadur Shivarai, President of the Scheduled Castes Federation, said that expediency had its place in politics, but it held good only in so far as it was in consonance with justice and fairplay. Lord Wavell's approach to the problem was entirely wrong. He had asked only two parties (Congress and Muslim League) to settle things between themselves. If the Muslims were a major party because their population was 80 millions, he would point out that the Scheduled Castes numbered 60 millions. Therefore, the scheduled castes representation should be in proportion to their number.

Mr. Jinnah's claim had come as a bombshell to the Scheduled Castes. If the Muslims got equality with the Hindus, the scheduled castes, between the Muslims and the Hindus, would be thrown to the wolves and would be kept out everywhere.

INDIA OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter): The India Office today issued the following statement:

"His Majesty's Government greatly regrets to announce that the conference of leading politicians convened at Simla by the Viceroy of India with a view to the reconstruction of his Executive Council has failed to reach the requisite measure of agreement. These proposals were contained in the White Paper of June 14 and were announced to Parliament on that day.

The Viceroy, who has most patiently and assiduously endeavoured to bring the parties together, has, therefore, terminated the sittings of the Conference".

Watch Your Type

ARE YOU A WAR WIFE?

Weeper.

Nature happily, made it a normal thing for a woman to have a man to live with.

The unmarried woman has always been the butt of an interminable variety of rude jokes, for not every spinster contrives to build a contented and well-balanced life for herself. Even if she is not nagged by all the repressions which Freud ascribes to her she may concentrate her vitality on some uncommon interest which makes her seem to the world a pathetic figure. Whenever she does anything that calls attention to herself whether she is ill-humoured or overemotional or bitter or slaphappy, other people have always said, 'What she needs is a man."

There is, the unmarried woman who has filled her life with enough occupations and diversions to make her a vital and engaging creature. Those who know her are often heard to say, "You simply must meet her, my dear. You'd never dream she's an old maid."

The war wife, trying to adjust to a life of temporary spinsterhood, has recently been confronting for the first time the problems with which the unmarried woman has to deal. She knows the same gropings for self-expression, the same search for an alternate interest to absorb her mind. Her success or failure, like the spinster's has depended on the extent of her inner resources and of her willingness to make the best of a situation which is less than ideal. What she too needs is a man. And her reaction to this need is as varied as the spinster's. She is most successful when she takes the well-adjusted spinster as a model for her behaviour.

The Weeper

When her husband first went overseas the disarrangement of her life was no joke. She felt utterly lost and helpless. She sometimes thought that she would rather be fighting in a foxhole beside him than be forced to carry on a makeshift existence without him. The bottom had dropped out of her world. And then, although it wasn't easy and couldn't be done overnight, she gradually drifted into some mode of living which made her loneliness less intolerable.

Probably most war wives fall into four general categories: The Weeper, The Waster, The Wanton, and The Wonder Girl.

The Weeper is the woman with the martyr complex who hugs her burden of grief to her bosom and presents to the world a long-suffering face. A complete egoist, she evaluates events only as they affect her. She believes she is the only woman in the world who really suffers from a husband's absence. She sometimes grows resentful against her husband because he is at least occupied with the business of warfare, while she has nothing but her loneliness all her life. Her resentment increases as the war is prolonged, and often spreads to include the whole world. Her letters to her husband are filled with descriptions of her discontent, which depress her husband without alleviating her despair. As the wife thus dramatizes her forlorn estate, she does not realize that she is in serious danger of becoming a psychoneurotic.

The Waster

The Waster is the boondoggler who finds escape in little things. She reads mystery stories as an anodyne, two or three in an evening, or knits for endless hours while she listens to the radio. Having little personal life of her own, she spends a good deal of time discussing with her female friends the vagaries of other people's private lives. She thinks of the period of separation from her husband as a temporary suspension of living she desires only to drug herself with inconsequentials until the war is over. All this can be a very effective means of escape, but it results in a dulling of the mind and in the formation of unproductive habits which will be difficult to break.

Waster.

The Wanton

The Wanton, the unfaithful wife, is escaping with a vengeance, and aside from the moral implications of his species of ivory tower, she is going to find it at least as hard to live with herself after her husband comes home as to take up life with her husband where it left off. In many cases, the wife who has become emotionally involved with another man makes the mistake of believing that this is The Real Thing. She may go so far as to write her husband that she no longer loves him and would like a divorce. The chances are that she has merely made a psychic substitution, and that all she needs is one look at her husband to convince her that she has been wrong.

The greatest number of marriages which have been broken in this manner has occurred among the couples who have been married no longer than a year. The wife, so recently an initiate to the connubial state, has unconsciously made sex the symbol of her happiness in her marriage, and after her husband goes away she allows the more abstract and subtle aspects of love to become dim. A marriage of several years' standing can stand the stresses and strains imposed upon it by a wartime separation if there is mutual trust, a greatly strengthened affection, an intimate appreciation of all the many facets of marriage, of which sex is only one. The war bride may not be willing to benefit by the advice of the more experienced woman in recognizing as momentary infatuation for what it is, but even if she eschews an open break with her husband and can return to him at the war's end when she discovers for herself the reality of her error, she is likely to feel the effects of her love affair in a lasting sense of guilt.

The Wonder Girl

The Wonder Girl is the war wife who has seen that her husband's absence is no excuse for crawling within herself to shrivel in bitterness, or for frittering away her time while she waits, or for throwing herself desperately into the arms of the nearest man. She regards this period as a time which can be progressive, and which offers her an opportunity for self-improvement.

Several years ago a young college student, home during her summer vacation, wrote a letter to one of her instructors in which she complained that she found it inexpressibly boring to be at home with her parents. The instructor chided her by quoting Milton: "The mind is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven." Possibly because she smarted so much from the rebuke she often thought of the quotation in later years, and when her husband was sent overseas she pasted it on her bathroom mirror.

"It probably was a corny thing to do," she says, "but after a few days of bursting into tears every time I thought of him I decided something had to be done. I knew there were thousands of women just like me, and I determined to do the best job I could of making me decent company—for myself now, and for my husband after the war."

She began by getting a job. Instead of hiring a part-time domestic, she planned a schedule which enables her to keep her three-room apartment clean by working one hour each day. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays she cooks dinner in her own kitchen; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays she has dinner out, and she makes a point of dining at as many different kinds of restaurants as possible.

By ANN MAULSBY

(In "New York Times Magazine").

Wanton.

Letters To Husband

She took inventory of her intellectual resources and found they were few. She liked to read, and she enjoyed listening to music. She had no real hobbies, and she knew nothing about the graphic arts. So she resolved to read only books which would increase her knowledge, and to go to a concert and an art exhibition once a week. She sends a semi-weekly journal to her husband thus keeping him informed of everything she sees and does. The letters are gay and amusing, and her husband admires her courage.

"He laughs over my attempts to understand abstract painting," she says, "but he was awfully happy when I told him what I was doing. He doesn't have to worry about my morale."

She has restricted her social engagements to the friends she shares with her husband, and to a few married couples she has met since he has been away, but under no circumstances would she have a date with a man alone.

"I've forgotten how to handle bachelors," she says. "Anyway, it's only fair to let the single girls have a chance at the few men there are around. I've got the only man I want!"

The young woman will never be a psychoneurotic. She knows the value of keeping her mind occupied and stimulated, and therefore healthy.

"It will be wonderful when he comes home and I can give up my job," she laughs, "and I'll be glad to return to the kind of life we used to have, staying in bed till all hours on week-ends, and never doing anything unless we feel like it."

The Winner

Whoever and wherever she is, the war wife is looking forward to her husband's return as the day upon which she will once more begin to live fully. She hopes that the glorious day may not be very far in the future. And she is a wise woman if she tries today to see herself through her husband's eyes.

If she has been a Weeper throughout the war, her face has grown hard through too much bitterness, her mouth sags at the corners through too much sulking, her mind has become hopelessly introverted through too much brooding. The Weeper's husband may well wonder what he has been fighting for, especially if he has picked up a neurosis or two of his own, when she meets him at the door with a plaintive "You don't know what I've been through!"

If she has been a Waster, living superficially and temporarily, her husband will find that her mind has retrogressed. For she will be surprised to discover how hard it is to read a good book after her steady diet of sterile literature. And it may be difficult for her to find something more interesting to talk about than the personal chitchat which has for so long a time been her own subject of conversation. Worst of all, she will lack the alertness that might be needed in an adequate understanding of her war-worn husband.

If she has been a Wanton, whether she has had one affair or several, she may find that she has endangered the happiness of her marriage, even if a guilt psychosis is the only permanent result of her infidelity. Her husband will have endured enough without being forced to return to a wife who did not know how to love him in his absence, who may have been so influenced by her extra-marital fling that she is no longer capable of loving anyone deeply.

But the Wonder Girl comes out the winner, for the wife who has met the challenge of the long separation with resourcefulness and courage can be regarded as a real hero ine of this war. What is more important, the survival of her mental health in this crisis, and the growth of her own personality, will have prepared her to help her husband in the solution of any problems he may face in his adjustment to civilian life.

Wonder Girl.

For Fogs And Blyndians

SO FREEDOM CAME. By Joan Wells, Thackers. Bombay, Rs. 5/14.

Joan Well is to be heartily congratulated on her first novel. It is a delicious allegory built around Churchill and his blind-spot on India. For Mr. Bigund Grayton, the Foggish Prime Minister, who is introduced to us in the very first chapter is none else than the big-and-great-one Churchill himself, and Blyndia is, of course, India.

It seems to be rather an unpromising theme for a novel but thanks to Smudge, the Premier's daughter, the author is able to hold the reader's interest from the first page to the last. Smudge is a determined young lady, resourceful and quite a Socialist. She decides that something must be done to bring about a rapprochement between Fogland and Blyndia, goes to Blyndia, stays there incognito for a year, and on her return converts her die-hard father to her views by the help of a miraculous Blyndian drug. But then only such a miracle can possibly convert the British —sorry, the Foggish Premier.

Smudge's stay in Blyndia takes up the major part of the novel and the author has displayed considerable powers of observation in chronicling her doings. The snobbery and shallowness which envelops the Foggish society in India are exposed with a satire and wit which is quite refreshing. Sir Crass Liehard, Colonel Bangpop, Lady Lastword are all real creatures and Smudge baits them mercilessly. With her native shrewdness she does not entangle herself in high politics but realizes that the problem of Blyndia is the problem of poverty and that freedom will be meaningless unless one is assured a square meal. This indeed is much the same problem as most other countries in the world have to tackle with. It is 'One World' after all.

"So Freedom Came' 'is an original attempt in the line and it will be heartily welcomed by Indian as well as British readers. In spite of its strong political flavour, it does not lose its story interest and it offers a fare quite out of the stereotyped fiction menu served in this country. And if it makes a few Blimps blue, so much the better for them.

N. J.

CONGRESS VADE-ME CUM

THE CONGRESS CARAVAN (1885-1945) by R. P. Aiyar and L. S. Bhandare, National Youth Publications, Bombay, Price Rs. 3/8

The present year marks the Diamond Jubilee of the Indian National Congress which was founded in 1885. The event will no doubt be suitably celebrated by the Congress organisation. 'The Congress Caravan' can be hailed as the harbinger of the publications which will be doubtless forthcoming in the near future. It gives a concise account of all the Congress Sessions held since its inauguration in Bombay.

Every session is covered by an extract from the Presidential address, a short biographical sketch of the President and a brief note on the details of the session and the principal resolutions passed. This gives a chronological and concise account of the achievements of the Congress and also provides a birds-eye view of the last sixty years.

'The Congress Caravan' should thus serve as a handy reference book to journalists and publicists. Everybody interested in the Congress and the growth of the nationalist movement in this country will welcome the publication, which is brought out attractively.

The Crickinia

THE CRICKINIA (1944-45)—Indian Cricketers' Annual. Edited by Mr. Muni Lal, M.A., 39, Ferozepore Road, P.O. Ichhra, Lahore. Price Rs. 5.

Mr. Muni Lal deserves to be complimented on the publication of the improved sixth edition of his "Crickinia." It contains full scores and bowling analyses of all important matches played in India in the 1943-44 season. Complete average and records of the Ranji Trophy and Bombay Pentangular Tournaments.

The five cricketers of the year selected by the author are Rusi Modi, Gul Mahomed, Abdul Hafiz, Rusi Cooper and Ghulam Ahmed. It is hardly likely that the selection of the last-named player will meet with general approval, as there are several others in the country whose claims are much stronger, namely, G. T. Sarwate (Bombay), Shantilal Gandhi (WISCA) and N. Chatterjee (Bengal). These selections ought to be made in accordance with the performances during the year.

As a reference book, it is still one year behind. Earnest efforts should be made to bring it upto date, so that it may be indispensable as such.

J. C. M.

Gujarati Books

RACHANATMAK KARYA KRAM:—'Tenu Rahasya ane Sthan':—(Constructive Programme: Its fundamentals and Place) by Mahatma Gandhi; (Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad) 3rd Ed. 1945. Pp. 32. As. 3.

Gandhiji lays great stress by his Constructive Programme and it is but right that it should be explained by him in his own classical words. This pamphlet places before the Gujarati-reading public the elements that go to make the Constructive Programme. The book explains how all who have the interest of their motherland at heart can if they so desire, individually and within the law, give their mite to the common pool. This 32 page-closely and neatly printed booklet deserves to be placed in the hands of every Indian, without distinction of age, sex, caste or creed.

RASHTRABHASHA VISHE VICHAR (Thoughts on National Language). By Mahatma Gandhi. (Navjiwan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad). Pp. 136. As. 0-12-0.

The present volume is a collection of 45 writings and speeches of Gandhiji (with a Foreword from him from Mahableshwar dated 1st May, 1945), written or delivered from time to time between 1917 and this day, and a supplement. Gandhiji deals with the question of a National Language for India, the necessity for a National Language, its advantages, and the means whereby it can be brought into existence. Hindustani (assimilation of Hindi and Urdu) is the name the author gives to the National Language.

All who wish to be abreast of the Hindi-Hindustani-Urdu controversy and who wish to know Gandhiji's views and stand in this matter, all those who wish to understand and study the issues involved in the question of Rashtra Bhasha should not miss reading this well-nigh exhaustive and up-to-date Gujarati handbook on the important subject.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE

DAYA VIBHAGA (or the Individualization of Communal Property and the Communalization of Individual property in the Mitakshara Law) By I. S PAWATE, M.A., LL.B., of the Bombay Provincial Judicial Service (190 pp.) Rs 2/8/0.

The author has probed deep into the original Sanskrit texts with a view to ascertain the true concepts underlying "Daya" (heritage) and "Vibhaga" (division). A question may be raised as to what is the use of a study of the Mitakshara law now, having regard to the fact that the law is being codified. The author answers the question in these terms, "The Mitakshara system is an edifice reared up with great science and masterly skill. It has served the Hindu society and has helped it to hold its own against all sorts of invading forces for the last more than three thousand years.—The theory of Daya or Individual-Communal property with its flexible conception of community and adjustable "obstruction" may yet help towards a solution of the conflict between "Individualism and communalism".

This is the key-note to the whole book. The book amongst other things explains the part played in the law of heritage by the concept of "Pratibandha" (obstruction). The Mitakshara theory of individual-communal property is discussed at great length. The principles are all based on original texts. In Chapter 8, the author takes great pains to prove that according to Vijnaneshvara all heirs get property by birth. The last chapter headed "The theory applied" contains numerous illustrations in support of the several propositions propounded in the earlier chapters. The book has been prepared with great industry and will prove to be extremely interesting to all interested in the Hindu Law.

N. H. P

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following story has been sent for publication by Brother Sriram C. Trikannad (13 years) of Matunga:—

Sudam went to school with a bright face and a light heart at the idea of going on a pleasure trip. This teacher had told the pupils that he would be taking them on a pleasure trip to Matheran. Sudam's parents (who liked the idea) readily gave their consent to his going to Matheran.

The long awaited summer vacation came. On the day Sudam got up early and dressed himself and taking his suit case, he bade good-bye to his parents who were proud of his trip.

The teacher and his pupils were at the Victoria Terminus (already having bought the tickets) and were waiting for the train. It came puffing in. Sudam, who was going in a train for the first time became excited when the train moved.

It steamed out of the station, and went across mountains and valleys, and after changing trains in the evening they arrived at Matheran. Sudam and the other pupils (and the teacher, of course) lodged in a hotel.

On the next day, Sudam who was of an adventurous spirit, left the hotel (after taking permission of the teacher) to see the town. He went to a shop and gave one anna for a postcard. The shop-keeper laughed at Sudam who got disgusted and without buying anything, he went on.

Here Sudam's real adventures began. He went into another shop which happened to be a grocer's, and asked for a postcard. The kind fellow pointed out the Post Office. Sudam went directly there and when he saw many boys of about his own age (his age being 12 years) who were doing little jobs, he also thought of doing some job.

He went inside the Post Office and asked the Post Master if he had any job for him. The Post Master answered. "Yes, boy, would you like working for four annas a day. Your work will be nothing but sorting out letters and other small jobs." Sudam agreed. That evening he went proudly to the hotel with four annas in his pocket.

He had his meals with the teacher and his classmates. When he was in bed, he told his classmates his adventure they were surprised.

Like this he worked for a week and a day and earned altogether Rupees Two.

After that he sought another adventure. He roamed in the outskirts of the forests and came across the nightingale singing sweetly. "How I wish I could have a bird like that," said Sudam. Strange to say, the bird itself flew to his shoulder and sat on it. Sudam took the bird to the hotel.

Very quickly Sudam and his classmates stay came to a close and they left for their home town.

Sudam proudly showed his parents his first earnings, Rupees Two, and the beautiful nightingale. Sudam always carried it about with him.

★ ★ ★

Children will have this game of "Rat-Catching", writes Brother Natwar Shah (14 years) of Ahmedabad. A roll of carpet or linoleum is needed. It is held up by someone, who drops down one end a knotted rag made to look like a "rat." The idea is for the player to hit the "rat" as it drops. He is called a ratter, and the game goes on like cricket, except that the score is counted in "dead rats," and not runs. A "ratter" is "out" when he misses the rat. This game could be played between two sides.

★ ★ ★

The first day of his holidays Binks entered the palatial seaside restaurant and had a sandwich. The bill came to 2s. 3d.

Itmudallah, Agra
(Photo—Sobho Butano)

"Well, Sir", explained the manager. "I grant that the sandwich itself might be reasonably priced at sixpence. This, however, is highclass establishment. Think of our overhead expenses! Look at the beautiful pictures on the walls!"

Binks paid up, and left. Next day he had another sandwich at the same place. But when the bill came he gave sixpence.

"Not this time, not this time!" he chuckled. "I saw your pretty pictures yesterday!"

During the history lesson, the teacher pointed out to the class that a surname often indicated the trade of ancestors of those who bore the name. He gave the obviously simple examples of Smith, Taylor and Baker.

Then he questioned one of the boys:

"What were your ancestors, Webb?"

"Spiders, sir!"

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52

TAJ MAHAL AT AGRA
(Photo—Nanak Butani)

VARKARIS AT PANDHARPUR
(Photo—Veerendra Adhiya)

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art Neglected by the State—No Place in Post-war Reconstruction—Subjects Embraced by Art—Strong Case for Ministries—No National Art Council for India—Increased Facilities for Discovering India—Approach Folk songs as Music—Films for School-Children.

The fact that art in civilised countries is not left outside the control of the State is re-affirmed by the allocation of a separate ministry, in the composition of the new Polish Government. The functions of ministries of art do not end with offering patronage to the artists. They are manifold and far-reaching and aim at the development of art and at moulding the artistic and cultural life of the people. Being a vital interest of life, art ought to be recognised by the State as one of its primary obligations. The new Polish Government has provided, in time, a lesson for India.

REPRESENTATION OF ART

The Wavell Plan has set the stage for the formation of popular ministries at the centre and in the provinces, but it has left ground for misgivings as regards the future of the hitherto neglected arts of India. Post-war reconstruction, which was stressed in the White Paper and in the broadcast speech of the Viceroy, can be interpreted in various ways, and the "immense task" referred to by Mr. Amery can be made to embrace art, but the same has, so far, not appeared on the horizon of the post-war planning front at New Delhi.

Cultural and artistic regeneration is one of the urgent requirements of India and it ought to have been inserted as one of the items in the programme of post-war reconstruction at its initial stage. Indians are in a majority in the present Central Executive Council, but they are not known to have ever interpreted reconstruction in the terms of art and culture. Popular ministries were installed in the provinces with the inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy and a few of them are still functioning. They too followed in the footsteps of the "trustees of India" by treating art as a pet aversion. Will the new ministries, if formed under the Wavel Plan, approach art—an important aspect of Indian life?

The Executive Council at the Centre will be Indian in composition with two exceptions and will also be expanded. The distribution of the portfolios will probably be made in such a way that every subject will receive the maximum attention of the Council, and the subjects included in the list of post-war planning will be assigned a place of prominence on the latter's agenda. Among them will be education, industrial development, housing, urban and rural planning and broadcasting. Art, in its comprehensive sense, embraces all of them. It should, therefore, be conceded a separate and full representation.

THROUGH EDUCATION

A scheme of education in art of students selected on the basis of aptitudes and hereditary instincts ought to be one of the immediate concerns of the Government whatever be its composition and colour. Art-education should include all fine and applied arts and should not be restricted merely to painting and sculpture. It should be based on the indigenous art-traditions and should be easily accessible even to the poorest if he or she is designed for art. The standards of training in painting, music, dance and other arts should be high and classical.

An educational reform, that is overdue, is the training of students in schools in the appreciation of art, especially Indian arts. The Sargent Scheme aims at introducing art and music in general education. Being free and compulsory in its scope it is calculated to foster art-appreciation on a nation-wide scale; but its introduction will be a lengthy process. The beginning should be made now and with the current system of education by incorporating art-appreciation courses in its different grades. The radio and talkie are important educational auxiliaries; and they should be fully exploited as such.

WITHOUT STANDARDS

India is celebrated for her distinctive and highly developed traditions of art and architecture. She has a big building industry today, but she has formulated no architectural standards. The monstrosities of the Marine Drive brand have killed her architecture "without opposition" from any quarter; but to kill those monstrosities is needed a scheme of national architecture which should be evolved out of the stagnant traditions and which should re-embrace sculpture and mural decoration as its integral parts. Such a scheme should prescribe definite standards for post-war housing and for every architectural undertaking, be it official or non-official. Indian traditions should, likewise, be approached for guidance in the matter of urban and rural planning.

The programme of the industrial development should face the crucial problem of "designing." The designs of the industrial products—mechanised or manual—should be original and typically Indian. The country abounds in resources of the traditional designs which should be explored and harnessed to the industrial projects. The artistic handicrafts which have survived competition with the foreign and local mechanised products and the apathy of the people should retain and should be stimulated to develop their designs. Those, which are extinct, should be revived and the possibilities of organising new ones like the radio-cabinets with Indian designs should be explored. Indianisation of industries from the design's point of view should be one of the objectives of the post-war industrial planning.

MATERIAL FOR MINISTRIES

The film has, so far, remained in the stage of "cheap entertainment"—an inevitable consequence of its captivity in the hands of the capitalists. It should now be controlled and guided and should be developed to its maximum capacity as a medium of education, art and culture. The censorship should be artistic and cultural and not unduly political in its objects. It will compel the film—industrialists to fix high standards of art and music and to produce faithful versions of the classical dramas and historical and mythological themes, if it is empowered to reject the films which murder art, music or dance or present historical and mythological forgeries and travesties of classical dramas. The location of cinema-theatres and their architectural designs should not be left to the discretion of the film-traders. The screen should also be made to yield ground to the stage.

The radio has yet to rise much higher than its present stage in order to be able to function, with full force, as an educational and cultural medium. The classical music which is broadcast by it is unjustifiably rationed and is stereotyped. It is again made to leave space for the light and film varieties which ought to have been kept aloof from the mike. Planning of talks on art and other cultural subjects in the national and provincial languages, of plays, features, etc., and raising music to a higher level are among the urgent post-war questions concerning the radio. Greater emphasis on the classical standards of music and other arts is needed to enhance the cultural and educational values of broadcasting.

With its various mediums of expression and with its currents impinging upon industry, education, etc. art deserves recognition as a major subject. It has, as pointed out frequently in these columns, a strong case to claim a separate and full representation at the Centre and in the Provinces. India should take rank with other civilised countries by creating a Ministry of Culture and Arts with cognate subjects like the film, broadcasting and archaeology, and another Ministry of Town Planning and Architecture. Indian art in its varied forms should again stand out in high relief on the cultural facet of her life.

DISTRIBUTION OF ART

The war has ended in Europe, but CEMA—the Council for Encouragement to Music and Art will, as the reports go, continue to function under the new title of the National Art Council for Britain. The organisation has definitely contributed to the progress of art and stimulated its dissemination on a much wider scale. As the National Art Council it is expected to bring art within reach of the people.

India has no CEMA which could be converted into a National Art Council. Art is moving with a heavy price over its head, because it is a monopoly of the rich. The Government have never given a thought at least to the question of its distribution. Small towns in Europe are said to have state-owned or municipal theatres, but a city like Bombay has not a single municipal theatre, art-gallery or exhibition-hall. Distribution of art demands judicious planning. Have the Government included it in the list of their post-war schemes?

WANTED EXPLANATION

Brigadier R. E. M. Wheeler, Director General of Archaeology in India, revealed in a recent interview at Poona that travelling facilities to visit the world-famous relics of Indian art and architecture will be greatly improved after the war and that a committee appointed by the Central Government is examining the question of improving tourist-facilities (which will probably include hotel-accommodation) and of encouraging both foreign and Indian visitors to "discover India." He referred in support of the project, to a few architectural remains in the province of Bombay which, according to him, are to a large extent or somewhat inaccessible.

Obviously the means to be employed for the 'discovery of India' will be highly expensive. Among the causes of the extremely slow progress of Archaeology, the paucity of funds at the disposal of the department is frequently cited as one. Now money will be suddenly available, but it will be spent on providing luxuries to the visitors and not on discovering hitherto "undiscovered India." Will the Director-General of Archaeology explain how the heavy expenditure involved in the plan of improving travelling and tourist facilities will actually contribute to the advancement of archaeology? He should also enlighten the public on other archaeological problems which are awaiting solution after the war.

CORRECT APPROACH

While speaking at the Deccan History Conference held at Hyderabad Mr. Grigson stressed the importance of research in folk-lore and folk-songs among Gonds in order to distil factual history from them. Folk-songs are approached by historians, anthropologists and literateurs from their respective angles, but they are not appreciated by them as music as a synthesis of poetry and melody. They are also outside the scope of the music-movement.

The All-India Radio broadcasts folk songs. It has programmes for rural listeners, but it has to plan to extend patronage to rural-artistes. Imitations of folk-dances presented on the urban stage make no contribution to folk-culture. Folk-art has varied facets but it needs to be approached primarily from the artistic angle. It further needs encouragement to retain its distinctive character and to continue to enrich the life of rural India.

FOR CHILDREN

A scheme of exhibiting at different theatres films of educational values to students on Sunday mornings which is sponsored by the Information Films of India, the Headmasters' Association of Bombay and Suburbs and the Motion Picture Society of India and which was inaugurated at the Capitol Theatre on July 1 is a welcome endeavour in the direction of visual education. The specialisation of the film as a medium of education of and entertainment to school-going children is a problem whose solution should no longer be delayed by the Government and the film-industrialists.

Indiscriminate exposure of children to the influence of entertainment films intended for adults is not desirable. The remedy lies in the production of special films—educational and entertainment and in the provision of special cinema-houses for them. The film-industrialists should also learn to divert, at times, their attention from the box-office receipts to the vital educational interests of the country. The Film Industrial Mission, which has started on a tour of Europe and America will, it is hoped not miss to study the organisation of "children and the film" and to bring some information which would benefit India.

"To the Fields with Meals"—by Mr. Vishnukumar Bhatt who snatches away a few moments for art from the hours of his studies in the College.

PERMANENTLY "EYEDOL" CURES CATARACT AND ALLIED DISEASES WITHOUT OPERATION.

Doctors' opinions:—

(1) "I have tried EYEDOL on two of my patients and it has given me satisfactory results.

(Sd.) DILIP BANNERJEE M.B., Ophthalmic Surgeon, Barisal.

(2) I have tried EYEDOL extensively and found it effective in all cases.

(Sd.) Dr. C. APPALACHARYA, B.A., M.B.Sc., (U.S.A.), L.M., (Dublin) Z.O.M.S. (Vienna), NARSAPUR.

Eyedol EYE DROPS

Price Rs 3-12-0 Postage and packing extra Available at all Chemists or P. O Box 169 BOMBAY

AILING WOMAN

RAJO PILLS (Extra)

REMOVES IRREGULARITY

Price Rs 10-10-0 V P P one Rupee Extra

ENA AGENCY

41, opp Prathana Samaj Girgaon BOMBAY 4

P. No 22550

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"Founded by Mohammed Ali Jinnah".

These words appear daily on the front page of the Delhi newspaper, DAWN.

The chairman of the Board of Directors (or is it Managing Director?) of DAWN is Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, the General Secretary of the League and the Deputy-Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Legislative Assembly.

It may be presumptuous to suggest that DAWN dictates the League policy. Its editors so far have all been non-Muslims (except the latest who joined two weeks ago) and, therefore they could have but 'followed' rather than 'laid down' the policy of the League High Command.

But with the 'Qaid-e-Azam' as its founder and the League General Secretary as its chief executive, DAWN occupies the position of virtually an official organ of the League in a sense in which no paper in India can claim to represent the Congress. What DAWN writes cannot be dismissed as the views of an independent and irresponsible newspaper but must be taken seriously as reflecting the views of the League and the political mood of the League leaders.

Reproduced below are quotations from the DAWN, mostly from its editorials, beginning on the day following Lord Wavell's announcement about the Leaders' Conference right up to the present, covering a most critical period in contemporary political history of India, and showing how far DAWN (as reflecting the League view-point) was helpful in creating goodwill and understanding between the Congress and the League! Particular attention should be paid to the wide choice of abusive phraseology—words like "traitor", "quisling", "rabble", "showboy", "ventriloquizing", "wolf in sheep's dress", "Haw Haw", "scape-goats" simply sprout from every line in every column! One wonders if this is how the Non-Muslim and Muslim editors of DAWN choose to vindicate the culture and courtesy that, through thirteen centuries, have been associated with Islam and its true followers!

I make a special present of these choice selections to:—

(1) Mr. JINNAH, founder of DAWN.

(2) Nawabzada LIAQAT ALI KHAN.

(3) My Communist friends who have made a pathetic ritual of equally dividing the blame between the Congress and the League and always expecting the Congress to step down and make an approach to the League for a settlement.

(4) Those readers of the LAST PAGE who have been wondering exactly WHY the League and the Congress could not (and for the time being CANNOT) come together AND WHY THE SIMLA CONFERENCE FAILED!

Let the editor (s) of DAWN now take the stage:—

JUNE 16

"The Muslim League takes the earliest opportunity of saying that they will not stand for any Muslim showboy exhibitionsm."—Editorial.

JUNE 17

"We do not remember who was the stooge who functioned as President (of the Congress) in 1931.." intrigues within (the Congress) Working Committee"..... "snarling forces typified by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel".... "The Gandhian Congress which proved to be a Hindu organisation has now been exposed as a caste Hindu element in Indian politics, and the joke of the situation is that the Maulana Saheb to whom the principle of it should be anathema as a Muslim divine is being propped up to assist in the selection of caste Hindus for a "National Government." Can't they give the man a well-earned rest?"—Editorial.

JUNE 18

Gandhi's Implacable Attitude
—Headline.

JUNE 19

Gandhi Goes On Quibbling Over *Wavell's Phrasing*
—Headline.

MR. GANDHI'S COUNTER-TACTICS
—*Heading to Editorial.*

JUNE 20

"The significance and the implication of surrendering to the clamour that the Maulana Saheb should be chaired shoulder-high into the Viceregal Lodge on the day of the conference cannot be lost upon the Muslims....."—Editorial entitled "Pious Fraud."

JUNE 21

Gandhi Obdurate Over Hindu-Muslim Parity Issue
—Headline.

JUNE 22

"If the Congress Rashtrapathi (Maulana Azad) is ventriloquizing for his principals, the Congress has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing .....That (August 1942) movement was as much directed against the Muslims as against the British....."—Editorial.

JUNE 23

"With an Adviser in front of him, interpreters beside him, and guides behind, the incursion of the Maulana Saheb would make a 'kumbh mela' of the entire proceedings.
—Editorial.

Gandhi had a little lad
His face was just for show
And wherever Gandhi went
Azad was sure to go.
—"Particles" column.

JUNE 26

"Lord Wavell cannot follow the Mahatma into propping up Muslim quislings....."—Editorial.

"Maulana Saheb will voice the overwhelming Hindu membership of the Congress. At the next 'sammelan' the honorary rank of a caste Hindu will be bestowed upon the Rashtrapathi."—"Particles" column.

JUNE 27

"The Congress must realise that one quisling does not make an Indian summer....."—Editorial.

(In the course of his statement at a Press Conference in Simla Mr. Jinnah said:—

"I think in one of the newspapers when it was being argued that there are Muslims in the Congress, it said that one swallow does not make an Indian summer."

When I said that it was "quisling" and not "swallow" that DAWN had mentioned, Mr. Pothan Joseph, ex-editor of DAWN and now a Government servant, challenged me to prove it. Here it is Mr. Joseph!!

"The Muslim League will not stand for any Congress show-boy exhibitionism in the constitution of a new Government."....—Editorial.

"The Maulana Saheb is reported to have told the leaders' conference that the Congress looked at the Wavell proposals as an interim arrangement. Out of the mouths of babes and quislings cometh wisdom."—"Particles" column.

JUNE 29

"The Maulana Saheb at this time of day elects to play the Fat Boy in 'Pickwick Papers"—Editorial.

JUNE 30

A is for Azad
The Caste Hindu Lad.

C is for Congress
Wolf in sheep's dress.

G is for Gandhi
Plus a Goat and She.

J is for Jinnah
Straight and no sinner.

L is for League
Fighting Hindu intrigue.

P is for Pothan
Followed by Poonen.
—Choice selections from "Particles."

JUNE 30

"....all this rant and cant of the Mahatma....They (Muslims) will not surrender the Muslim moiety of representation....to any Muslim quisling....Mr. Gandhi may think that by the 'tantra' of a Muslim Show-Boy as the Congress Rashtrapathi he has worked the 'mantra'...."—Editorial.

JULY 1

"Unfortunately Muslim India, too, has had the said (sic) distinction of having a few traitors who for some temporal temptation or the other, left their own brethren in the lurch ....The real Muslim prototype of Lord Haw Haw, however, is Maulana Abul Kalam Azad....Mr. Gandhi may have the advantage of being able to use the Muslim Show-Boy to further his nefarious ends...."—Special article.

"The Congress must needs employ such show-boys and scape-goats..... All these quislings on the Congress dole...."—Editorial.

JULY 5

"We admit there are Muslims with in the Congress, both as leaders and followers....The group....consists of two classes, namely, a few political bosses moved by careerism and a rabble of unthinking slogan—shouters."—Editorial.

JULY 8

"When the Congress "show-boy" speaks of Nationalist Muslims, he merely talks through his cap."—Editorial.

Dawn

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE MEETS

VICEROY IN TOUCH WITH WHITEHALL ?

DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENTS FORESHADOWED

GREATEST AIR ASSAULT ON JAPAN IN OFFING

Nehru Night

During my one-month's absence in the North, much has happened in Bombay. The national leaders were given an unprecedented reception when they came to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (talking about it in Simla) testified that in his whole political career he had never before seen such enthusiastic crowds. An American correspondent, overwhelmed by the grand spectacle, estimated the crowd to number not less than a million. I sure would have liked to be present. But I am not so sure that I missed much in missing the alleged "NEHRU NIGHT" at the Taj. (Oh, weren't you there, my deah?)

Reading an advance notice in the paper on the train, I could imagine "the show with a difference—an event surpassing all other charity functions held in Bombay," the Indian Dance Festival, with its "colourful items", the comic dance "EK MIA DO BIBI", the lively and picturesque folk-dances of Shantiniketan, and "sprightly" garbas. I could imagine the dinner-jacketed Mr and the bejewelled Mrs. Leisure Class Bombay swaying their hips to the rhythm of a hot rumba, gulping down champagne and whiskey and gin and cocktails. Never having been to Palestine (much less at night) I could not imagine "alluring NIGHT IN PALESTINE" item (produced for the FIRST time in India—what an occasion!) but I could very well imagine the duly advertised but discreetly unspecified "other attractions."

On reading the report of the show, I can imagine the luck of the artist who made a nice little packet of Rs. 2,000 for a portrait (described as "ordinary-looking" by a columnist who *was* present) of Pandit Nehru which, when auctioned, brought 10,000 rupees for the Kamala Nehru Hospital Fund. I can also imagine the organisers patting themselves on the back at the end of the show on collecting 15,000 rupees for a good cause, and at the same time giving the "sparks and flames and bloods and blades" (not to mention the bright young things) of Bombay helluva nightful of fun. (Oh, my deah, you ought to have been there!)

But, for the life of mine, I cannot (rather dare not) imagine Nehru himself being present at the Taj on the "Nehru Night." You see, I know Nehru—AND HIS TEMPER!

The Sari Goes Abroad .....

You have observed those little shops in Bombay and Calcutta and other big cities of India, displaying "SEND PARCELS HOME" signboards to attract doughboys and tommies sojourning in India. These little shops and the little gift parcels (mostly) of imitation silk sent by them to American and British sweethearts and wives have caused quite a big sartorial revolution in America.

According to a New York report, "American women are going "All-Indian" in dress." The sari is featured in the current issue of the picture magazine LIFE which devotes three full pages to pictures and detailed information on how to wear the "Hindu" dress "for the benefit of United States women who have been receiving 'saris' from soldiers in India."

The graceful 'sari' has always fascinated the foreigner—from Mark Twain to Aldous Huxley, from Pavlova to La Meri and Melvyn Douglas. And the jaded leisure-class American womanhood is ever prepared to seek novelty in dress, dietics or ethics and any new fad, whether it is Yoga, vegetarianism or the 'Sari' is sure to enlist quite a few votaries. It is doubtful, however, whether the 'Sari' will be anything more than a one-season fashion in American Society, for as an aid to glamour (of the 'pin-up' girls variety) the 'Sari' is not half as 'revealing' as the frocks, dresses and silken sweaters that are commonly used by the daughters of Uncle Sam.

....And Returns To India!

It is amusing to note, however, that (paradoxically enough) the presence of the foreign troops in India is also responsible for the revival of the 'Sari' vogue among certain classes of westernized INDIAN women who had discarded it in favour of the frock.

A letter received from Bangalore by a friend of mine contains the following interesting bit:—

"I notice among our friends here especially Indian girls who had originally nothing Indian about them, a craze to be pronouncedly Indian. Things Indian are popular among a certain class of young Britishers, mostly Army officers recruited from English colleges. You can achieve this 'Indianisation' easily. (1) Speak a Communistic jargon. (2) Wear Dharmavaram 'saris' and long hanging earrings. (3) Affect Indian food and eat with fingers disregarding all English prejudice against it. (4) Be a nationalist. (5) You must also pretend to know something of the painting and sculpture of Ajanta and Ellora of which these Englishmen rave. You must smile at the foreigner's discovery of the "real" India and also of yourself—India is indeed a land of seductive charm! Then you may brush aside all uncomfortable problems like famine, poverty and pestilence, etc., and be proud of Indian culture.... Ancient Athenians called such superficial creatures "Seed-pickers" (Spermalogos). They are "brilliant" and everyone in their set is "brilliant". Do you get the type there (in Bombay)—a type really for dramatic portraiture and satire?"

Calcutta To Chungking Telephone Lines

KUNMING, July 13. (U.P.A.): The Chinese press reports to-day that the American built telephone line from Calcutta to Kunming, which was opened last month, now is being extended to Chungking for military use and "political affairs of a special nature."

U. S. O. W. I. To Get Thirty-Five Millions

WASHINGTON, July 13. (U.P.A.): The House of Representatives to-day rejected by a vote of 140 to 58 a motion to reduce by one half the current budget appropriation for the United States Office of War Information amounting to thirty five million dollars.

A Balm For The Bald

I have always felt great admiration for a certain Bombay businessman who has adopted a new line in his publicity. His newspaper ads. aren't just full of superlatives about his product, but he has imported a literary "flavour" into them. "Shakespeare", he says, in one of his ads., "was bald, but could get away with it, because he was a genius." Of course, the advertisement is about a "grow more hair" remedy, but you will admit that it is a courageous departure from the traditional practice of shouting about the stuff, all the time.

Besides blazing a new trail in advertising, our Bombay businessman has also set thinkers a new problem. Does, baldness entail any "getting away" with it? In other words, is baldness such a handicap that it requires special effort or gifts on one's part to nullify its evil effects? Shakespeare admittedly was a genius; according to our friend, baldness, 'therefore', sat lightly on him, in the eyes of his friends. If, on the other hand, Tom, Dick or Harry had got it, would not these poor devils have had to pay dearly for their misfortune?

★ ★ ★

Personal experience is one's best guide, but, though baldness is not my cross, I can still imagine the position and mental agonies of those to whom it is. Putting it in one word, I should say, one 'does' require some compensation, like Shakespearean genius, for a misfortune like that! Baldness or white hair constitutes an irresistible provocation for the members of one's "inner circle" to class the victim as a superannuated man—a "budda"!—espcially if the blight happens to be of the premature variety, of which one sees so much around one, these days!

Everything in its place, as the old adage goes. Even so, if baldness or white hairs should attack you when you are past your 55th year in Government service, and are about to retire on pension, such things may be said to be in their proper place and time. But, if the blight descends on a man when he is still in the prime of his youth the early morning of his life—he would certainly require "some" compensation like Shakespearean genius, or money, or influence—to save him the taunts of his friends—or, as the advertiser has it, to be able to get away with it!

One gloomy reflection intrudes at this stage. I already said that one sees quite a lot of white hairs and shining pates around one, these days The number of youngsters who have fallen victim to the blight seems amazing—and distressing! Science has a theory about white hairs—something about the pigment drying up and all that. But, popular belief has it that the thinning and greying of hair only begins to attack a man when his vitality is on the ebb. 'Ipso facto', a man is put down as old. even if he gets his shining pate or white hairs at twentyone! The habit of association of ideas is so strong!

This question of origin of the complaint apart, I must repeat that the number of young men displaying shining pates or silvery hairs on their "nuts" is rather alarming— and concerted action seems to be indicated very strongly indeed, to stop the rot! The wonder is, quite a lot of elderly ones seem to escape attacks of baldness and white hairs—leaving the privilege to younger ones in their teens and twenties! If the blight is not to become as wide-spread in its ravages as cholera and malaria, we had better take action betimes! Miss Katherine Mayo called us a "menace to the world" because of our epidemics; fortunately, for us, white hairs and baldness (according to the latest advances in medical science!) are not contagious. Otherwise, we should have had a strong lecture on the subject from our latest mentor in the Mayoesque line, Mr. Beverley Nichols!

★ ★ ★

When one thinks of it, one is amazed at the illogicality that can be traced in the attacks of white hair and baldness. I already mentioned that quite a lot of elderly people—male and female—manage to carry on, without acquiring either a shining pate or one that shows the "hand of age" dipped in white-wash. This includes fathers who retain plenty of raven black hair while the sons have either wholly shed it or acquired a grey crown—and husbands whose hairs are still dark, while their wives are already grey on the head!

It will be agreed on all hands that all this is a blatant defiance of all natural laws—a trait that bears a family resemblance to the aberrations of Nazism I vividly remember my professional friend in the south, who is more than forty-five years of age—and who does not show a single strand of silvery hair on his shapely head—while his wife, a whole decade and a half younger to him, has, now "not got" a single strand of black hair on hers! This has always struck me as a typical case of inversion and defiance of all natural laws, (in the best Nazi style, of course!)—which, since then, I have seen exemplified in so many more cases of youngsters!

★ ★ ★

Defiance of the law of priority is evident in another sphere too. It is only natural that the first hairs that grow on one should grow grey first and later growths follow in the wake of greyness, later on. But, what do we find? People having the hairs on their head intact, in respect of colour, get grey beard! The law of priority dictates that the hairs on the head should grow white before those on the face follow suit! The reversal of this order is the case, in so many instances! If you find a large number of youngsters showing clean shaven faces these days, do not merely put it down to their love of clean-shaven faces; premature white growth on the face may account for the practice, in quite a number of instances!

★ ★ ★

Baldness and white hairs are a law unto themselves, as we shall find in yet another sphere. Popular belief has it that too much irregularity of living causes, among other marks of havoc, also white hair or baldness on a man. Wining, womenising, late hours, and all the rest of it, should, logically brand all their patrons with a white or shining pate. Here again, we find inversion and defiance of natural laws at work! Fellows who make riotousness of living their sole aim in life escape greyness of hair or baldness all their lives, almost, while people who live ascetic and saintly lives, abjuring wine and women with religious fervour, get either, all to early!

I know plenty of people who drink a lot, whose "irregular conections" would make quite a harem, who smoke away, during all their waking hours, who use all the advertised "hair-do" stuff without hesitation—ad having done all this for years on end, remain without shedding a single black, or acquiring a single white, hair! Whereas others who never in heir youh touch any intoxicant, nor look at women till their own wedded wives join them, nor smoke or use anything else for their hairs but the orthodox 'til' or medicated oil—get their grey hairs long before they are twenty-five!

I sometimes feel obsessed by a sense of personal grievances in the matter—and God knows, I have plenty of grievance on this score (in the shape of premature white hair!) The problem has been worrying me a hell of a lot! Why should this inversion of the laws of nature be possible? Why should purity of life not be worth-while in terms of natural, black hair? Why should one's beard grow grey ahead of the hairs on one's head? These are questions that torment me and if I do not see light at an early date, the only alternative will be to devote myself to solving riddles about the soul and the over-soul!

★ ★ ★

White hairs and baldness, therefore, constitute a subject that abound in paradoxes. But, the most curious paradox I came across on the subject was the one concerning the maker of a famous brand of hair oil. It was during a cross-country journey, and one of the visitors we had, during a halt, was a salesman for a well-known brand of hair-grower. We talked business, and we talked shop—and step by step, we turned to personalia concerning the manufacturer of the stuff. We were interested to learn that the sales of the article were something astounding in the annals of business in this country; quite astronomical figures were mentioned about sales and profits. Something like "log-cabin to white-house" seemed to have been the progressive career of this illustrious man.

He was happily married, had a large family, was a benevolent autocrat managing the fortunes and lives of half a dozen poorer relatives, with a status and prestige all his own in his home-town, which he had endowed with its first school, its only temple, its Rest House and what not—all this seemed to make the manufacture and sale of hair-oils eminently desirable in our eyes! But, the tit-bit came towards the end. The entire family of the maker, we were told, was absolutely bald—himself, his wife, all the children and the relatives they had on their father's and mother's side! The "most successful hair-grower of the century" (that was the description this maker used for his product in his ads.) simply had no effect on the pates of his own family and relations!

★ ★ ★

I will conclude with a personal experience of the "distinction" (entirely of the wrong sort and wholly undesirable!) which premature white hair "bestowed" on me on one occasion. It was evening, when the home-ward rush at Victoria Terminus was just commencing. We were about fifty of us standing near the indicator, for "darshan" of the timing for the next train. Clerks of Naval Accounts, clerks of Military accounts, (and clerks of no account!), businessmen and men of no business(!), and lots of other people, were in the crowd—which included a very large number of lively youngsters, male and female. I was in the midst of the lot.

Suddenly, there was a stir in the extreme side of the crowd—somebody was crashing into the centre in a hurry! He came in, dangling a bag from one hand and holding some notices in the other. He stood for a brief second in the centre of the throng making a survey all round and, then,—made straight for me—and gave me a leaflet! It read: "SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR WHITE HAIRS! ONCE USED, PERFECTLY SATISFIED! CERTIFICATES FROM RAJAHS, ZAMINDARS AND PRINCES!" I read no further, but gave it back to him, feeling terribly uncomfortable, as I heard titters all round, in which, I imagined, the silvery tinkle of girlish laughter was mingled!

Humorous Skit

HIRSUTE HERESY

By E. B.

NO, Sir! We Have No Generals

(Continued From Page 2)

Nations and the despair of the enemy. These fighting men have won for India a place of honour among the Nations."

But none of them has been yet deemed worthy by the British War Office of the award of the tabs and crossed swords of a General! India has won more V.C.s as Australia, Canada and New Zealand and South Africa all put together. But no, Sir! We have no General, while every Dominion division fights under its own commander.

Our soldiers' graves are strewn on every battlefield of the world. The Indian army has fought on the deserts of Africa and the snow-clad mountains of Italy, in the mud of Flanders and the jungles of Burma. It has won immortal renown and unstinted tributes. King George and Premier Churchill, Viceroy Wavell and Commander-in-Chief Auchinleck—all have joined the chorus of its praise. But apparently none of them realises the glaring anomaly of an army of two million without a general. No, Sir, We have no General!

Even Americans are mightily impressed by the prowess of Indian soldiers. General Truscott, commanding the Fifth Army Front in Italy, observed that it was an honour for any commander to have such troops. General Mark Clark, C.-in-C. of Allied armies in Italy, said: "No obstacle has succeeded in delaying the Indian troops for long or in lowering their high morale or fighting spirit. Indians have won decorations even from the rather exclusive Red Army. But it has yet to qualify itself for a generalship.

Very revealing figures were given in the Commons by Mr. Amery regarding the commands in the Indian army: Indian officers are now in command of 18 infantry battalions, three regiments of the Indian Armoured Corps and nine units of Indian State Forces serving with the Indian army. There are also ten Indian officers in Lieutenant-Colonels' appointments in the 'Riasc.' On staff there is one Brigadier and 19 other Indians as Lieutenant-Colonels. An army of two million has only this handful of its own nationals in the higher appointments. And not a single one of them is a general! No, Sir! We have no generals!

The Indian Army is thus mainly staffed by the professional British officers, with a leaven of Anglo-Saxon businessmen, African miners, Australian diggers, Malayan planters, New Zealand ranchers and a similar crew. All the white men of the Empire are represented there. But no brown Indian has been yet discovered who is worthy enough to be a general!

Of course there will be a hundred and one arguments like lack of seniority, etc., etc., to explain away this sorry state of affairs, which is really a reflection on India's 'izzat.' This country boasts of a warrior class claiming its descent from the Sun itself. There have been great figures like Akbar, Shivaji and Ranjit Singh, whose military exploits are enshrined in history. But none of their descendants is good enough to be a general. No, Sir!

One can understand the lack of high Indian officers in the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force, which has just become Royal. After all these services are of recent origin. But the Indian army is as old as British rule in India. In fact the British conquered India largely with the help of Indian soldiers.

But in all those two hundred years there has not been a single Indian general in the Indian army! Indians have fought in two world wars and a score of lesser wars. They have proved themselves the equals of any other fighters in the world. Indians have become Ministers and Executive Councillors and even Governors. They have won Nobel Prizes and Victoria Crosses. But no, Sir! We have no generals!

I make a present of it to Ripley: Believe It or Not—An Army of Two Million Is Without A General!—("Flame".)

"You might offer those cold potatoes to the jobbing gardener, Jane".

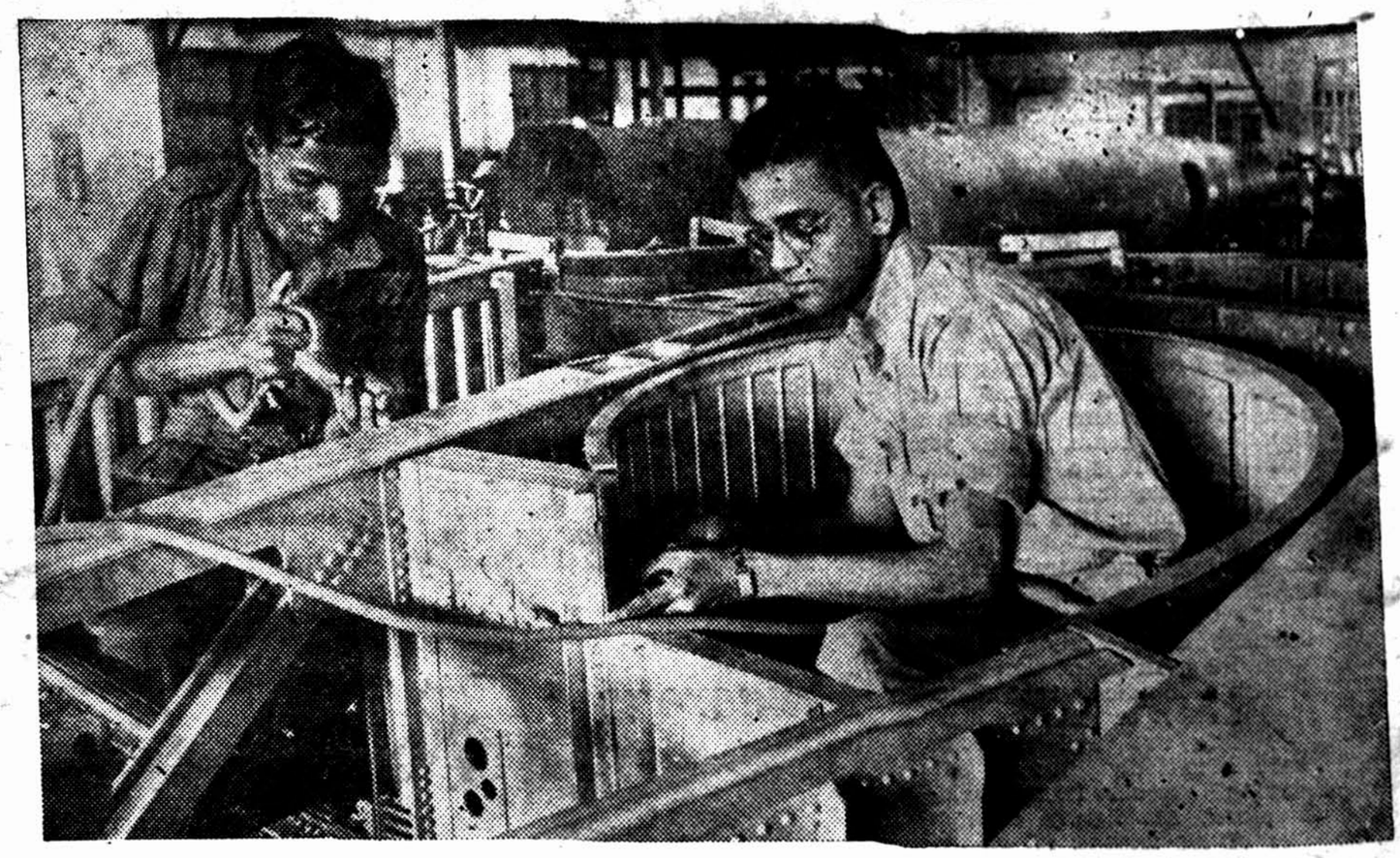
"I think he's seen better days mum".

"Well, give him a serviette as well".

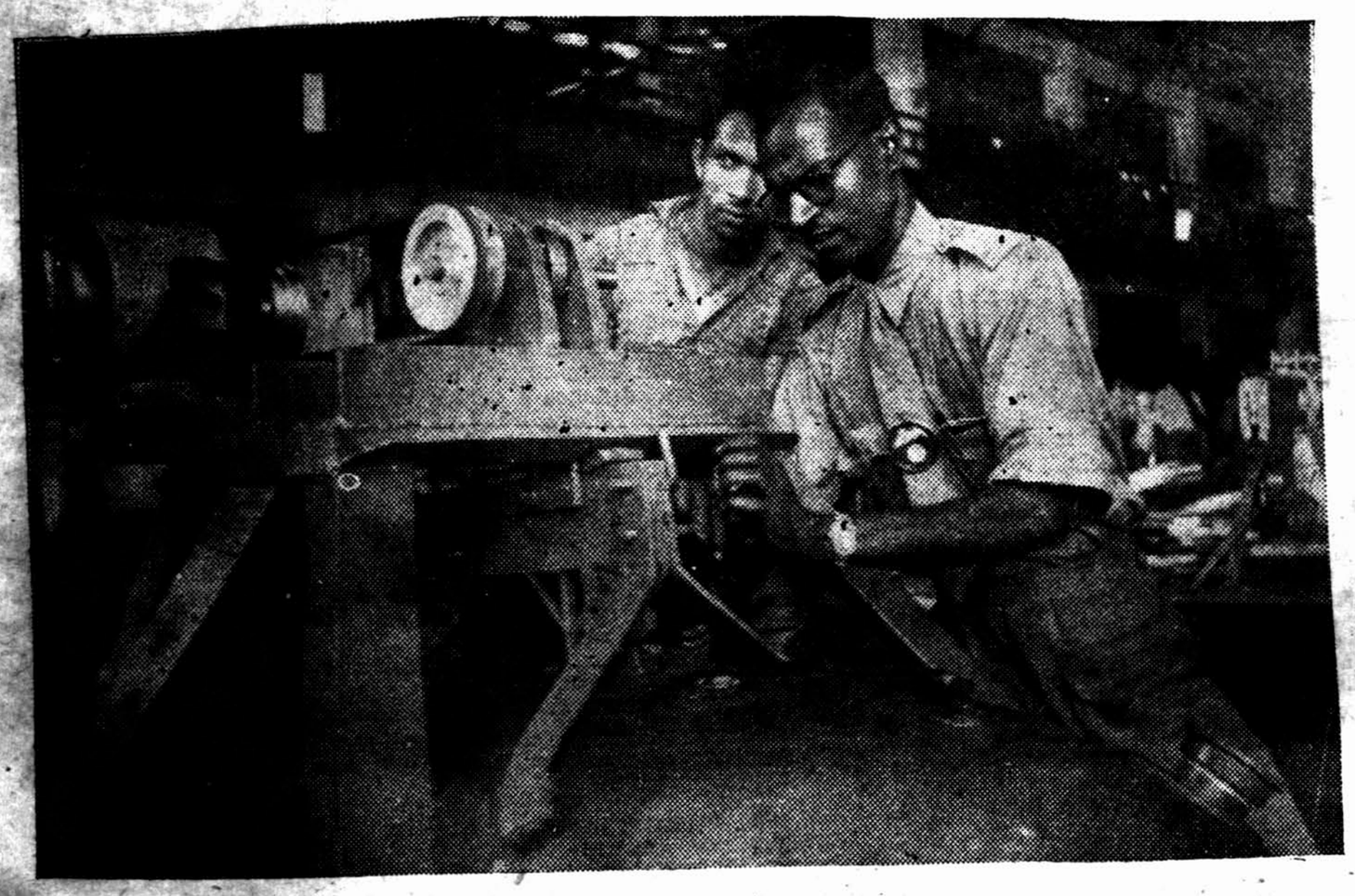
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4666

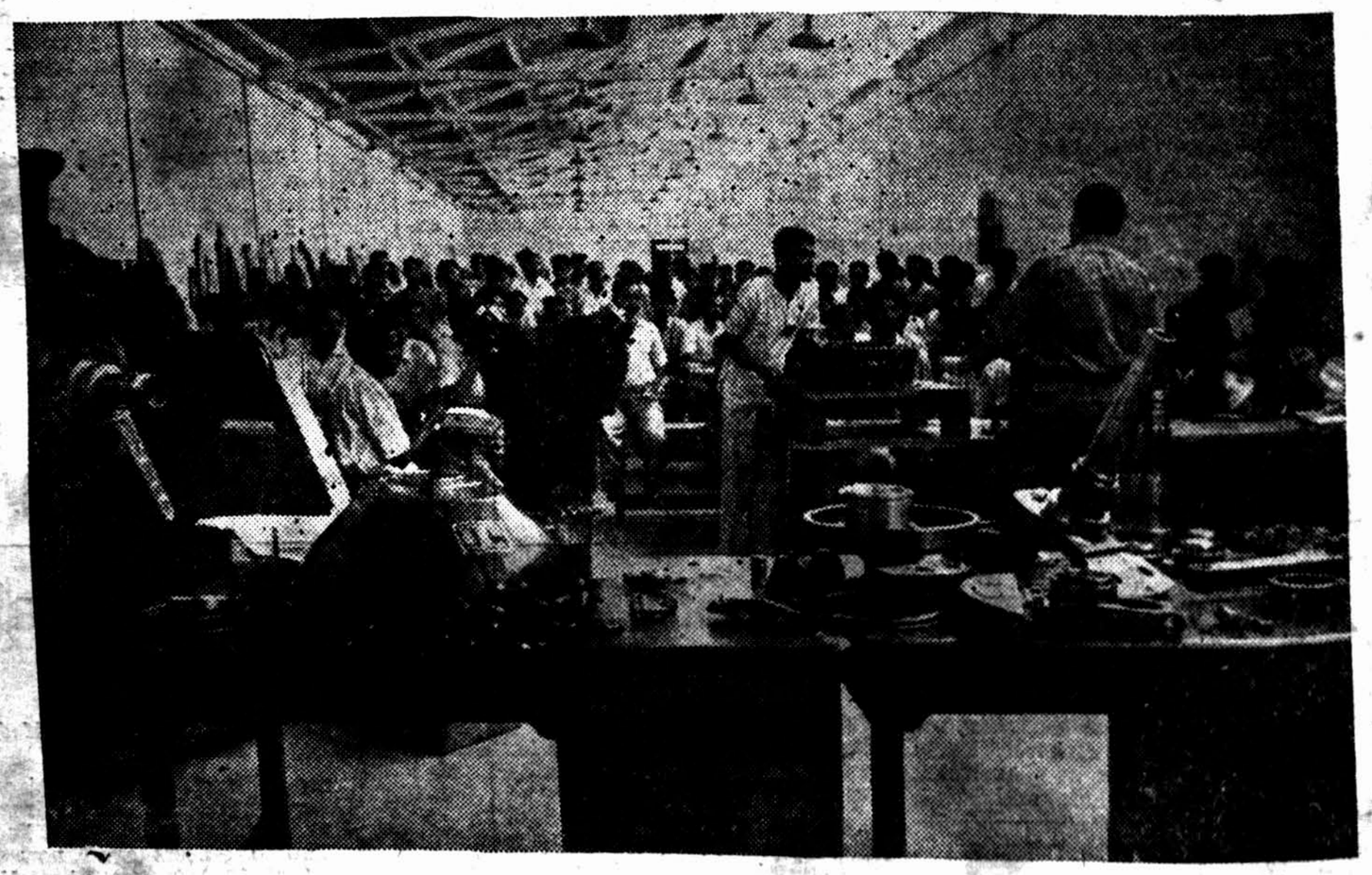
IN AN INDIAN AIRCRAFT REPAIR AND MAINTEN-ANCE FACTORY



(Right): Wing centre section showing the wheel well for retractable landing gear.



(Left): Fuel tank is undergoing an eighteen-hour vibration test-1700 cycles per minute at 1/32 inch magnitude (i.e. it jumps up and down 1/32 of an inch 1700 times a minute for eighteen hours.) This test is supposed to approximate to the rough usage the tank will get during the life of an aeroplane. The object is to see if any leaks occur in any of the welds.



(Right): An American technical expert is demonstrating the complete dismantled engine seen in the foreground. Trainees are drawn from two main classes:—experienced mechanics and college graduates.

"Which of us do you think he's like?"

Thin Man: "What's up?"
Fat Man: "I think I'm getting fed up with this war".

She: "I like the house and I think I'll take it, but are you much troubled with Wardens here"?

Officer: "Married, I suppose?"
Recruit: "No sir. It's indigestion that makes me look like this."

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MI CHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.